

**The Effect of the International Community Presence in the Urban Development of
Post Conflict City**

Case Study: Kosova

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Declaration of Honour

I hereby declare that I have completed the work presented without improper help from a third party and without using any sources not documented. Data and concepts directly derived from other sources are unmistakably documented. The following people helped with/without payment as described with the selection and evaluation of the following materials:

1. Statistical Office of Kosovo for reports relevant to the study
2. Municipality of Prishtina – for urban development strategic plan

No additional people were involved in the production of materials or content of the work submitted. In particular, I did not utilize paid help from placement or consulting services (doctorate consultant or others).

No one has received, indirectly or directly, monetary payment for work that is connected with the contents of the submitted dissertation.

This material has not been submitted to any other examination office in Germany or abroad in this or any similar form.

I declare that I have told the truth to the best of my knowledge and have not concealed anything.

Weimar, 30.03.2012

Signature

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Post Conflict Reconstruction is a very complex topic, whether it is to be undertaken by the Local or the International Community. The process of the Post Conflict Development is to be very hard to investigate, primarily for the *combination of socio-cultural phenomena, war and political instability; having difficulties of conducting solid empirical analysis (obtaining reliable data) and dealing with war-torn communities.*¹

The multifaceted process of the reconstruction is ought to touch a lot of countries vital segments, whereas each of them requires different approach; coordination with one another; and unification in their common aim.

The emergency of the assistance programs are not equal, same as with the priority and weight when compared with each other, therefore occasionally there are programs for the success of which the other less important actions are violated or neglected.

The case is with the International Community *presence* (the set up), which aside from their mission and projects, it is considered to play a very important role on the urban development of a post conflict city; the setting was never planned or considered in a holistic manner, therefore IC establishment was done ad hoc and it was guided by issues which did not help at its greatest to the urban development of the city and more over to the citizens who were most in need.

The study is about the Urban Development, due to the fact that the biggest concentration of the International Community is likely to be in the urban centers, and the experienced changes are of a much considerable magnitude. The reconstruction phase is likely to be lasting at about 10 years and more², consequently the International Community for that time being tends to be recognized as temporary citizens of the city, and it is inevitably that they will be having an impact on the urban development of the city; in that basis it is

¹ Hasic, T., 2004. *Reconstruction Planning in post conflict zones in Bosnia and Herzegovina ad the intermational community.* Doctoral Dissertation. Royal Institute of Technology - Sweeden

² Houghton, J., 1998. *The reconstruction of War-Torn Economies.* Discussion Paper No 23. CAER II

considered to be significant that the International Community Establishment/Set Up be included into the International Organizations mission and assist in the overall mission of the reconstruction.

The treated segment has not been researched before, maybe due to the fact that the mandate and the performance of the International Organizations is still on the focus of the academic and other research agencies, given that despite the planning and ongoing experiences that the International Community is getting from the post conflict situations across the globe, their performance is still not on a satisfied level, and needs to be researched more advanced. Precisely because of this rationale *the Objective* of the study became the identification of new patterns for the enhancement of the post conflict urban reconstruction; by finding IC measures which were not foreseen into the planned mandate but which could tackle some of the vital shortcomings of the reconstruction effort.

The *overall Goal* is to explain the complexity of the post conflict reconstruction it has in an urban development therefore by providing a new additional approach of the IC assistance, which is treated holistically in all its components for the improvement of the urban development of post conflict city, it can be considered as an important and practical contribution to this end.

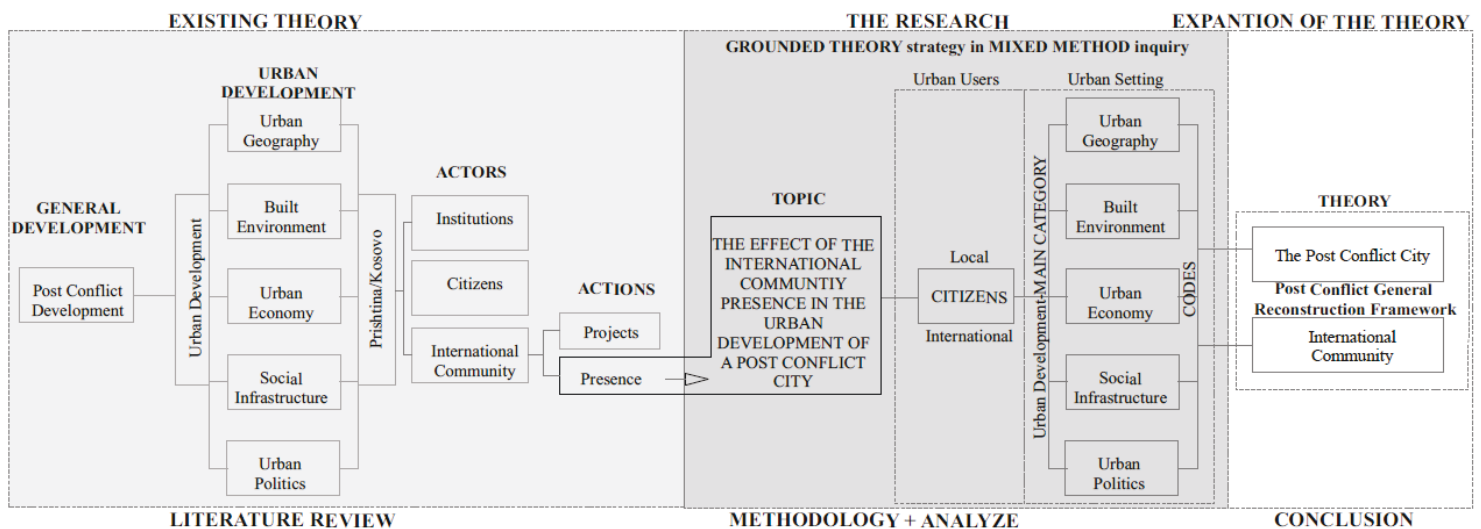


Fig.1.1 Outline of the Study

Reconstruction issues differ notably across regions and cultures; there is no “one size fits all” that can support and maintain peace, however conflict-affected societies do share common concerns that peace processes seek to deal with, especially when taking into consideration the International Community involvement.³ Having the case of Prishtina as a guiding motive for the research and while putting the effect of the IC presence into wider framework of the reconstruction process *the core of this research* is based on a Grounded Theory strategy of Mixed Methods Inquiry by mixing the qualitative and the quantitative means of inquiry and making it possible to analyze it into a qualitative manner by following the research design of Grounded Theory; the rationale behind its application is the ability to generate a theory which is grounded in the data analyze. Presented research and data are offered so it can support the initial claim that post-conflict urban development is affected by the International Community presence and that the *reconstruction process should be treated as a proactive and multi-disciplinary approach towards the dynamics of rebuilding social, political, economic and spatial systems in more holistic and systemic way.*⁴

1.1.1 The Initial Interest and the Aim of the Study

The initial idea of conducting this research came from my former studies in post-graduate program in 2005/2006 at the Buahaus Kolleg under the topic of *UN urbanism*.

The International Bauhaus Kolleg *focused on the transformation of cities in so called crisis region. The UN not only makes an important contribution to the regulation of the disputes, but also to the restitution of political, social and cultural institutions. In doing so, often in collaboration with international aid organizations, urban structures are developed, which, while at first temporary, have a major influence on the further development of these locations. Globally active organizations thereby initiate urban*

³ Naraghi, S.&E.-B.J., 2007. *Post conflict reconstruction in inclusive security, sustainable peace: a toolkit for advocacy and action, international alert, women waving peace*. [Online] Available at: [_HYPERLINK "www.huntalternatives.org/download/39_post_conflict.pdf" www.huntalternatives.org/download/39_post_conflict.pdf](http://www.huntalternatives.org/download/39_post_conflict.pdf) [Accessed 24 November 2010].

⁴ Hasic, T., 2004. *Reconstruction Planning in post conflict zones in Bosnia and Herzegovina ad the international community*. Doctoral Dissertation. Royal Institute of Technology - Sweden

*transformations in diverse regions of the world, which apparently follow the same pattern*⁵.

Participant's nationality was consisted from citizens of Europe, Asia and America; including and one especially reserved place for an architect who would be coming from Kosova (under UN administration by that time). The advisers/organizers of the program believed that the insights of the participant from Kosova could help and reveal first hand information of how the UN urbanism is developed; and that is how I got a full financial coverage for the one year stay in Dessau/Germany.

The topic was very wide and implicated different categories of urban development, while taking two cities as case studies: Mostar/Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kabul/Afghanistan, whereas the first city had gone 10 years since it came out of the war; and the second was still in conflict and was full of international peacekeepers and "do good-ers". The idea was, to compare these two cities of the same situation but on different development phases, and come about with a better overview of how UN and other peacekeeping missions operate on a post conflict ground.

It was strange for me to do a research on the top down level, it was for the first time I was involved into investigating the post conflict countries in the role of EU investigator; till that time it was my country on whom the research would be conducted.

The findings led me to one sided story, the International side of medallion. There was no serious/scientific based research undertaken from the locals about the situation. Being part of post conflict society and having the opportunity of tackling this issue, gave me the stimulus and the curiosity of doing a more in depth research. The one year program was not enough for this kind of investigation and since I was more interested on showing concrete results from my country, I decided to dedicate more years of work and analyze to the undertakings in the capital city of Kosova, Prishtina.

The post conflict development, in academia and other agencies is treated in all of its spectrums, but primarily taking into consideration for the most part, the role of the IO's (International Organization's) intervention/the help: on how and when the aid is

⁵ Bauhaus Kolleg Dessau, 2006. *UN, urbanism, Program of Post Graduate Studies*. [Online] Available at: www.kolleg.bauhaus-dessau.de/un-urbanism [Accessed 4 November 2010].

delivered; what are their programs; the inter-organizations cooperation/communication; donators; partners; projects; and many more actions which are supposed to help the rebuilding of the state.

Recovery requires speed; need to balance speed and accountability. The design and the implementation of the right instruments⁶ as the primary reason of the international community being in a place like Kosova is to help the population in need, on rebuilding their lives and hopes. In the intervention phase more or less everything is planned and every institution or organization enters with an aim, with a precise program of how they will help the country. It is very evident that the coordination between the organizations usually does not exist, that is the only explanation for the overlapping of programmes, but it is certain that each of them on its own scheme of work has its program of how they will perform. An IGO is an institution with a well defined mission and decision making bodies, the members of which are formal representatives of state members⁷ while on the other hand the nongovernmental institutions can not get donations if they do not have well established and convincing program.

There has been a lot of investigation on the International Organizations actions, and its ongoing debate on how they should be coordinated among each other and on how should they fit into local settings, so the issue is never the lack of planning but rather incorrect planning. The ongoing debate of International Organizations performance is because of its cause and the possibility of extracting as much good as it is possible from their presence on post crisis country.

One of the segments which I identified during my journey of the research was that International help is not delivered exclusively through their mandate and projects; their end mean (goal) of sustainability can be upgraded or supported by a great deal through their physical establishment. The institutional politics does not set so evident restrictions on their employee of where to eat, accommodate, or do recreation, it can advice and notify about the potential disadvantages/advantages of certain option, but the choice is on the staff itself. Internationals behavior at this point is released from the institutional

⁶ Ghani, A. & Lockhart, C., 2008. *Fixing failed states*. New york: Oxford University Press.

⁷ Maoz, Z., 2006. *International Relations-Non State Actores in World Politics* [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK](http://psfaculty.ucdavis.edu/zmaoz/ir2006-13.pdf) "http://psfaculty.ucdavis.edu/zmaoz/ir2006-13.pdf" <http://psfaculty.ucdavis.edu/zmaoz/ir2006-13.pdf> [Accessed 12 January 2008].

programmed mindset, and will act upon their reasoning/evaluation of the situation. This segment was investigated in aim to find better solution and verify the weight of the importance it can have on the overall assistance of the international organizations. This is the only segment which is not designed and planned beforehand in the organizations intervention plan, at least not directed toward the same goal as their operation.

This was one issue which I could not find on any of the academic papers or surveys, whilst on the local scene it was a matter of concern. Concentration of the IC (International Community) offices and rent apartments on neighborhoods which were not designated on hosting such kind of activities, changed the look, the price and the spirit of the place. The aim of being a lease holder of such a big rent made the inhabitant build/rebuild/change/move from their living area, aiming for the fulfillment of the IOs requirements.

My interest is on finding out about the effects that the IC (International Community) had on the city, aside from their programs and mandate; general attitude of the local population toward the changes that occurred in their city, taking into account and the IC that caused these changes; and the future development of the situation, after the IC has left.

Therefore this study will endeavor to investigate two interconnected subjects:

- 1- The overall impact of the International Community in the city of Prishtina. By identifying the hot spots of the IC set up. Tracing down the genesis of their displacements, since the time span of 10 years when the IC has entered Prishtina, is prone to detect their movement through out the city and discover the possible attractors which determined the location of their physical set-up during different periods of time and traces left behind. By investigating the IO which were registered as active in Prishtina in 2000, and the once who are still in existence, it can be revealed the true intention of their act / choice. The reason behind this part of investigation is done due to the recommendations which could help on planning future actions of the IC on another post conflict ground. By understanding how the informal actions of the IC are occurring; the recommendations can help direct the development of this actions into the local benefit / especially those who most need it after the war.

- 2- Local needs, culture, tradition have their own respond to the activities of the global organizations. As nation whose rights were taken long time ago and whose mindset just recently came out of the box, sees the situation through different lenses; so by taking into consideration their reflection upon the created situation, the result will reveal what is actually needed and how can this situation be most beneficial for the city and its inhabitants.

1.1.2 Research Questions

Two sides of the story will facilitate on the construction of a more complete and stronger theory, by investigating the main research questions:

Main Research Question 1:

- What was the urban development of a post conflict city as a result of the International Community presence?

Sub Questions:

1. Which are the urban changes that the post conflict city experience because of the IC presence?
2. What is the magnitude of these changes?
3. How do these changes impact the performance of the citizen's everyday life?

Main Research Question 2:

- How does the International Community establish itself in a post conflict city?

Sub Questions:

1. What determines their physical establishment?
2. Why does the International Community cause these urban changes?
3. How does the International Community use the city?

Main Research Question 3:

- How can the International Community establishment mode alter for the benefit of the urban development of a post conflict city and of the International Community wellbeing?

Sub Questions:

1. How can the International Community establishment be included institutionally into the overall mission of the post conflict recovery effort?
2. What lessons from the case of the post conflict urban development in Kosova and what wider proposition and application to recovery efforts can be drawn?

1.2 Outline of the Study

The aim of investigating the Urban Post Conflict Development caused by The International Community Presence, structured the compiled study into five chapters.

Chapter 1 describes the motivation behind the undertaken scrutinize in addition to the general aim of the study. The definition of the main research problem was derivative from the formulation of the Research Questions and Sub-Questions. It is included Thesis Structure as well, which tends to give an overview of the hierarchical order of the chapters/subjects for an easier comprehension.

Chapter 2 deals with the genetic links of an idea's background⁸ ; conceptual and empirical framework based on the critical analysis of the relevant literature. The aim of this chapter is to understand the course of action in the after math of war; by revealing the spectrum of undertaken activities as well as the involved stakeholders that work toward the sustainable development of the state. It will explain the development trends of post conflict situations around the world and recognize the common grounds upon which the urban development is done. Primarily, it is the history of post conflict efforts which will be revealed, for a better comprehension of the reconstruction process from the root of it; by leading to the phases of the post conflict reconstruction, since hierarchically there are different steps on which the post war state has to go through and in each of them a different reconstruction approach is being tackled. Identifying the main actors who shape the urban development; paying special attention to the informal actions by which the post war situation is typified. Most important is the detection of the hidden layers of the

⁸ Groat, L. & Wang, L., 2001. *Architectural Research Methods*. New York: John Wiley and Sons INC.

impacts that International Community presence (leading actors of post war reconstruction) generates, upon which, the research of this study will be erected and the ground for the expansion of the underlying theory is prepared.

The Cause and Effect Tree shown in Fig.1.2 is the foundation on which the concept was build. The structure is created based on the development that happened in Kosova, but which actually, as will be revealed in Chapter 2 is widespread post war development, regardless of place. The Yellow Squares indicate the topics which will be treated in this Chapter but as Kosova being scene of actions which has more or less the same development pattern described and in other post conflict cases around the world.

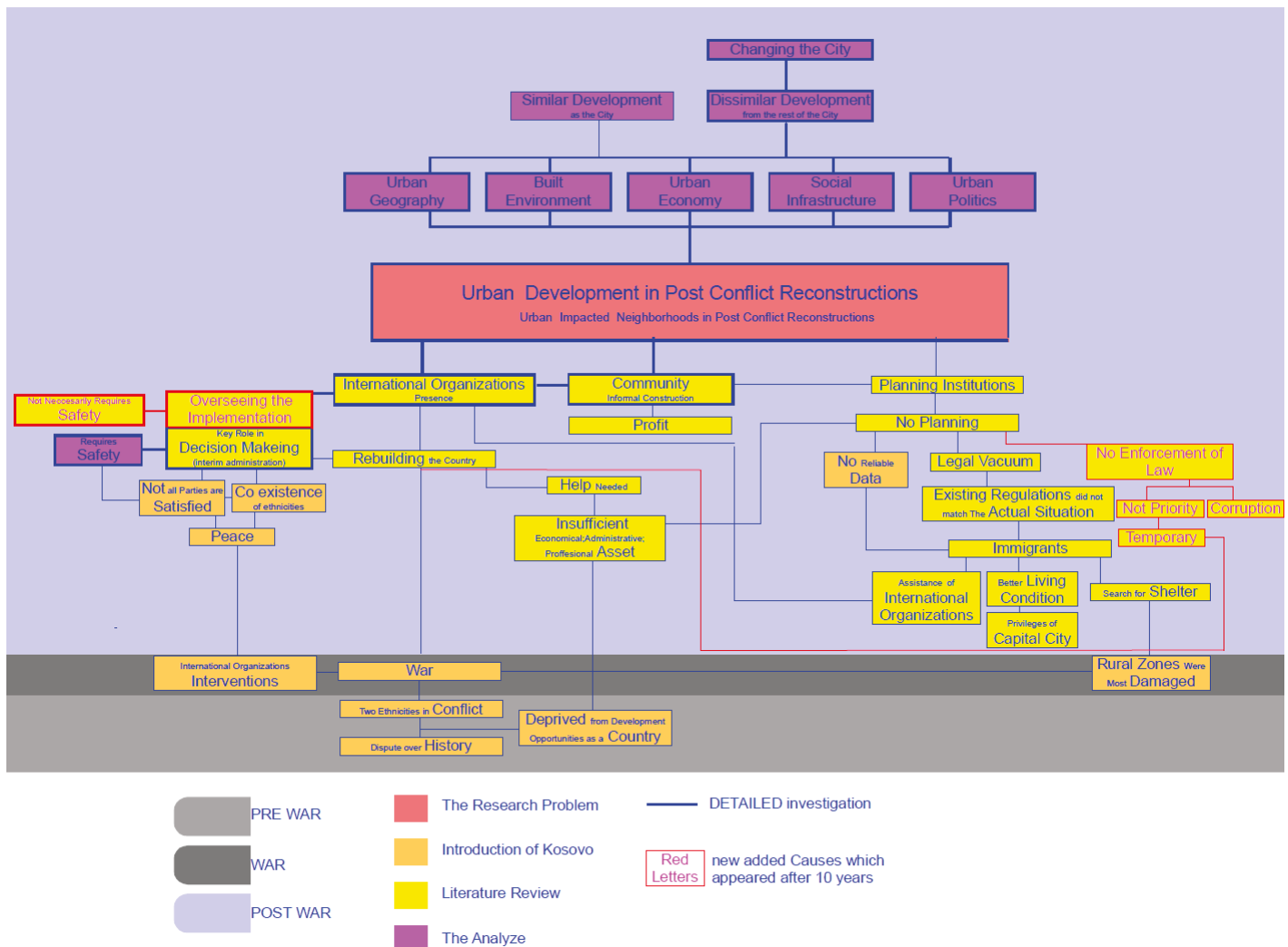


Fig.1.2 Cause-Effect Tree at Early Stages of Post Conflict Urban Development/Kosova, in addition as with some new causes which appeared 10 years after the conflict.

It has passed 10 years, since the war in Kosova has been finished. Different stages of development were as effects of different causes; therefore in Fig.1.2 are shown the changes that occurred after 10 years, indicated with Red Letters in Yellow Squares e.g. after 10 years of the IC presence their mandate has been changed; at the early stages the IC was playing a very important role on decision making, as they were administrating the territory (UNMIK-UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosova) while after 10 years they are in a technical mission which will monitor, mentor and advise whilst retaining a number of limited executive powers.⁹

The more detailed investigation will be done following the bold blue line in Fig.1.2, but by not leaving out other causes shown in the tree. The presentation of the whole situation of post war urban development, aims at better understanding of the importance that the research problem has when compared with other similar issues.

The Orange Squares indicate actions which are Sui Generis for Kosova, and because that reality could not be included into wider concept, it is treated under Kosova Profile but very much linked to the Literature Review Chapter.

Chapter 3 focuses on the methodological establishment of the research, by revealing the characteristics and principles of the methodology which will be used on this study. The Grounded Theory as qualitative strategy of mixed inquiry was to be most suitable for this study; moreover in obtaining all the relevant data by employing quantitative and qualitative methods therefore grounding the analyze phase precisely from those data for the generation of a theory; and so the combination of both inquiry methods will full fill the shortcomings of each other, which as stand alone found it difficult to contribute to knowledge in the subject area.

Chapter 4 will analyze the findings of the research. Since the research was done from two different approaches, the findings of each phase will be treated into one chapter. Both analyzes will complement each other in finding their way toward the generation of one theory.

⁹ EULEX, 2011. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "http://www.eulex-Kosova.eu/en/info/whatiseulex.php" http://www.eulex-Kosova.eu/en/info/whatiseulex.php](http://www.eulex-Kosova.eu/en/info/whatiseulex.php) [Accessed 21 March 2011].

Chapter 5, the conclusion part will draw on the final understandings of the subject; by suggesting new recommendations as well as raising new questions for future inquiry.

1.3 The Setting of the Topic

The background of the research is systemized into two components which derived as a result of fragmentation of the main topic. The first part is about the protagonist who created this particular development - the International Organizations and the second part is about the characteristics of the development scene – Kosova.

It is necessary to get knowledge on the creation, development and the role of: International Organizations as well as Kosova, in order to comprehend the later sections, where these two factors interconnect on a more specific manner.

It is crucial for the topic to understand how the International Organizations are created; how they operate; and how they are categorized, as Roger Mac Ginty puts it, “...it makes it possible to identify patterns, commodities and differences, although it remains true that the complexities make generalization difficult”.¹⁰

The complex structure of scope, membership and field of work of the IO makes difficult their classification into categories, but on the other hand the multifaceted nature of the research problem dictated a simpler sorting of IO, as for an easier understanding. The basic grouping of the International Organizations is done according to their: governmental representatives and agreements (Intergovernmental Organizations) or nongovernmental (Non Governmental Organizations). By understanding the mandate, membership and area where these two kind of IO operate, it's much easier to comprehend the impact that they can have in Prishtina e.g. for its big number of employees, length of the mission or involvement with institutions, civil society or poor and vulnerable part of

¹⁰ Ginty, R., 2005. Contemporary Peace Processes. In Barakat, S. *After the conflict, reconstruction and development in the aftermath of war*. New York: SAGE.

the population. So depending on services that IOs deliver, for whom they work, and who is their target, makes it easy, to define and categorize the impacts that their offices or their international workers can have on the urban realm of the city of Prishtina.

Second part deals with the scene of the study, Kosova, giving emphasize to the capital city-Prishtina. Information about Kosova: history, by tracing back the roots of the conflict which led to the today situation; geographic positioning and its importance for the natural and diverse landscape; structure and the number of the population; the big flux of migration from rural to urban areas as a result of unequal development rate; (un)employment; economy; urban development, the appointed modalities of planning which shaped the city; and the state in which we find the today city structure; is important to be on familiar terms with: how the international help will be developed and be perceived by the locals; and how does “international theory fits into local practice¹¹”; more noteworthy how does city of Prishtina accept urban changes resulting from the international presence.

1.3.1 International Organizations (IOs), Their Rights and Obligations

Intellectually the development of IOs was rooted in Immanuel Kant's eighteenth-century insight that only the "pacific federation" of liberal democratic, interdependent, and lawful republics could overcome the inherent anarchy of the international system, as described by Thomas Hobbes, and therefore the permanent danger of the outbreak of war.¹²

The contemporary conviction that interdependent democratic states will hardly ever embark on military action against one another; Democracy and cooperative multilateralism within (but also outside) international organizations were thus seen as the best vehicles for the creation of a more stable and peaceful world.¹³

International Organization is an organization that is international in membership, which functions under a formal agreement and acts in international ground, or putting it simply as Wikipedia did “they are international in membership, scope and presence.”

¹¹ D'hondt, F., 2007. *Re-creating Kosova Cities*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.isocarp.net/data/case_studies/912.pdf"](http://www.isocarp.net/data/case_studies/912.pdf) www.isocarp.net/data/case_studies/912.pdf [Accessed 21 January 2010].

¹² Inis, L., Claude, J. & Klaus, L., xxxx. [Online] Available at: <http://www.americanforeignrelations.com/E-N/International-Organization.html#ixzz0dcn04gu9> [Accessed 25 January 2010].

¹³ Ibid.

International Organizations (IOs) as important contributor of the international ecosystem play vital role on coordination and cooperation of many economic, social, political, military and cultural issues.

The categorization of the international organizations is done on different criteria; the differentiation into certain groups is getting harder as the interconnections of these organizations are getting closer. There has been a continual attempt on identifying and classifying the International Organizations but most of them were basing their sorting according to the Yearbook of International Organizations¹⁴ which is published and revised annually. The book detects a wide range of “forms” of IO’s, who are difficult to place into a simple category scheme. Abstract classification schemes, particularly when simplified for convenience; tend to conceal the existence of well developed groups of organizations with distinct features.¹⁵

Because of the complexity of the research question the classification which suits best to the thesis and from which will be achieved a more comprehensive overview of the situation is the two basic types, the 'public' variety known as intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and the 'private' variety, the international non-governmental organization (INGOs)¹⁶.

Gaining a perceptive of international organizations and classifying them into simpler groups, is very difficult due to the diversity of activity and organizational structure, thus that one IO can be placed in more than one category in conformity with aims and activities.

Some of criteria for classification, according to Ladislav Lysak¹⁷ can be:

1. Number of members: a) Bilateral, b) Multilateral
2. Affiliated members or territorial dimension of their activity:
 - Global character – covering whole world, membership which is open to all the states of the world – the UN and its agencies

¹⁴ Yearbook of International Organizations is comprehensive reference resource and provides current details of international non-governmental (NGO) and intergovernmental organizations (IGO). Collected and documented by the Union of International Associations (UIA).(International Press publication inc.)

¹⁵ Judge, A., 1977. International institutions: diversity, borderline cases, functional substitutes and possible alternatives. In Tailor, P.&G.A. *International Organizations; a conceptual approach*. New York: Nichols Publishing Company.

¹⁶ Graham, E. & Newnham, R., 1998. *Dictionary of International Relations*. London: Penguin.

¹⁷ Ladislav Lisak Dr.sc. professor at Faculty of International Relations, University of Economics in Bratislava

- Regional – accept members of a particular region of the world, like: continental (EU), intercontinental (APEC), sub continental (NAFTA), close regional cooperation (V4)

3. Aims and activities: Universal; Economic; Science and research; Social; Defense and security; Non-governmental

There are cases when in IOs charters are specified the time length of its establishment but more often there is no time limitation applied.

The two main categories of the International Organizations: Inter Governmental Organizations (IGOs) and International Non Governmental Organizations (INGOs) are more relevant to the subject; therefore the focus will be set on the definition of these two classifications.

Distinctive differences between the IGOs and INGOs lie, on: legal, financial, fiscal and security safeguards, their privileges and immunities¹⁸ features which can be easily translated into urban language, their physical appearance can have a great impact on the urban image of the city by its size and function.

One World Trust launched the 2006 Global Accountability Report, which was the first initiative to measure and compare the accountability of Inter-governmental organizations (IGOs), and International NGOs (INGOs), on the basis of four dimensions of accountability: transparency, participation, evaluation, complaint and response, where the purpose of the report was to increase the legitimacy and effectiveness of global governance processes. The findings of the report were also applicable to the subject of my thesis, as in this case, the results indicate a lot about how much do the public and other shareholders trust and can rely on these organizations.

According to the 2006 Global Accountability Report, by transparency is meant the public disclosure of information which enables the organizations to respond to information requests on decision-making processes and operations that have public impact; by participation is meant equitable voice and control among members, or shareholders, as well as external stakeholder engagement in decision-making processes; by evaluation,

¹⁸ Hondius, F., 1999. Recognition and protection of NGO-s in International Law, International Developments. *The international Journal of Not-for-Profit Law*, 2(2).

organizations foster evaluation of organizational strategies and operations, and integrate learning from evaluation into future planning; by complaint and response, organizations provide a safe channel for staff, partners, affected communities and the wider public to file complaints and receive a response in relation to issues of non-compliance with commitments.

When putting it inside the framework of my thesis, these four dimensions can have a slice different connotation: whereas one type of the organizations can be more open to public rather than the other one; more frequent by different stakeholders and societies; accepted and adopted to the local needs; facets which can produce a friendlier environment and create a different urban / architectural organizational structure within their built-up space. Result of the report show that IGOs on all four dimensions score higher than INGOs, even though the scores are generally low for both sectors.

IGOs and INGOs are organized in the Union of International Organizations (founded 1907), which is based in Brussels and publishes the annual Yearbook of International Organizations, and according to Volume 1 of the Yearbook there are over 30,000 active organizations: 5,000 intergovernmental and over 25,000 international non-governmental.

1.3.1.1 Intergovernmental Organization (IGOs)

Definition - “Association of States established by and based upon a treaty, which pursues common aims and which has its own special organs to fulfill particular functions within the organization¹⁹”. IGOs have a legal personality or as stated in the Yearbook of International Organizations (2006/2007) the body of an IO is:

- Based on a formal instrument of agreement between the governments of nation states;
- Including three or more nation states as parties to the agreement;
- Possessing a permanent secretariat performing ongoing tasks.

¹⁹ Encyclopedia of Public International Law cited in Burnett, A., 2011, *International Organizations*, [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "http://www.asil.org/erg/?page=io"](http://www.asil.org/erg/?page=io) <http://www.asil.org/erg/?page=io>, [Accessed 11 June 2011].

Agreements are formed when lawful representatives (governments) of several states go through a ratification process, providing the IGO with an international legal personality which is usually conferred by treaty or other constitutive instrument (case law²⁰), by arranging specific rights, obligations and influences. More broadly, an IGO is an institution with a well defined mission and decision making bodies, the members of which are formal representatives of state members²¹

International Organizations is usually referred to Intergovernmental Organizations, although that term may also include International Nongovernmental Organization such as international non-profit organizations (NGOs) or multinational corporations. The United Nations has used the term "intergovernmental organizations" instead of "international organization" for clarity.

Type and objectives - Intergovernmental Organizations may be classified according to several criteria: by its affiliated members, membership standards and function. But their joint target is to protect peace, by better international relations and by improving or removing the cause of conflict. Social and economical development; human rights; environmental protection; provision of humanitarian aid; is promoted through IGOs mandate based on international collaboration.

One of the most common IGOs classifications is²²:

- by its territorial span of membership: Global - (UN etc); Regional - (EU, Arab league etc);
- by its principal mission: Peacekeeping and international security and cooperation - (OSCE etc); Economic cooperation - (IMF, World Bank etc); Administration – (IAEA, ICAO, Inter-American etc)

Some organizations have collective security or mutual defense provisions – (NATO etc)

Professor Barry Stein at the Department of Political Science at Michigan State University teaches his student of the Primary attentions addressed to the role of IOs: War, Peace and Human Security; Human Rights; and, Development. One of the primary duties

²⁰ Case law (also known as decisional law or judicial precedent) is that body of reported judicial opinions in countries that have common law legal systems. Case law is a method of deciding cases based on recorded decisions of similar cases.

²¹ Maoz, Z., 2006. *International Relations, non state actors in World Politics* [Online] Available at: <http://psfaculty.ucdavis.edu/zmaoz/ir2006-13.pdf> [Accessed 12 January 2008].

²² Ibid.

that have to be accomplished after the war has been stopped, is *peacekeeping* and *securing a stable environment*, activities which have to be performed by the military organizations, so that civil organizations can carry on with their tasks on Human Rights and Development. International *military* organizations as well as international *civil* organizations have to fully cooperate with each other in order to achieve better results on reconstruction and rehabilitation of the state. Their organizational structures are incompatible; their organizational cultures conflict, and even if the goal of promoting post-conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction is shared by these sets of actors, their interim objectives and their methods of achieving them also differ²³ that's why it was mandatory to include the impact of the military organization in the urban development of the post conflict city. The two organizations complement each other and their interrelation can give a more complete picture of how were the environments around them urbanized.

History – The first IGO was established in the 19th century. Among the first were the Central Commission for Navigation on the Rhine, and the future International Telegraph Union, which was founded by the signing of the International Telegraph Convention in May 1865.²⁴

1.3.1.2 International Nongovernmental Organizations (INGOs)

Definitions - INGO is an international organization consisting of non-governmental representatives and individuals, a characteristic that distinguishes them from IGO's.²⁵ It's a private organization that pursues activities to relieve suffering, promote the interests of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services, or undertake community

²³ Brzoska, M., Ehrhart, H., 2008, *Civil-Military Cooperation in Post-Conflict Rehabilitation and Reconstruction*, Available at: http://www.sef-bonn.org/download/publikationen/policy_paper/pp_30_en.pdf http://www.sef-bonn.org/download/publikationen/policy_paper/pp_30_en.pdf [Accessed 3 December 2010].

²⁴ International Telecommunication Unit, 2008. *Overview of ITU* [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "http://www.itu.int/net/about/index.aspx"](http://www.itu.int/net/about/index.aspx) www.itu.int/net/about/index.aspx [Accessed 12 January 2008].

²⁵ American Association of Law Libraries, ALR - International Law, 2004, *Introduction to Intergovernmental Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations & Research Documentation*, Available at: <http://www.aallnet.org/sis/fcilsis/Syllabi/kuehl/Introduction%20to%20Intergovernmental%20Organizations%20and%20Non-Governmental.ppt>, [Accessed on September 27, 2008]

development.²⁶ INGO have no international legal status; therefore, they do not enter into treaties or other international agreements, although they might promote such agreements.²⁷ INGOs hold the status of a private body under the law of a given country.²⁸

Types and objectives - International Nongovernmental Organizations are often described as NGO but this acronym is more appropriate for nongovernmental organizations operating domestically.

INGOs may be either: International non-profit organizations or International corporations, referred to as Multinational Corporation.

The typology the World Bank uses divides the INGOs into Operational and Advocacy: (World Bank Criteria defining NGO)²⁹

- The primary purpose of an operational NGO is the design and implementation of development-related projects.
- The primary purpose of an Advocacy NGO is to defend or promote a specific cause, by raising awareness, recognition.

History - INGOs have a history dating back to at least the mid-nineteenth century.³⁰ They were important in the anti-slavery movement and the movement for women's suffrage, and reached a peak at the time of the World Disarmament Conference.³¹

The phrase “non governmental organization” only came into popular use with the establishment of the United Nations Organization in 1945 when a provisions in Article 71 of Chapter 10 of the UN Charter allowed for the consultive role of organizations which are neither governments nor member states. The definition of “international NGO” (INGO) is first given in resolution 288 (X) of ECOSOC on February 17, 1950: it is

²⁶ World Bank, 2008. *NGO world bank Collaboration, size and influence of the NGO sector*. [Online] Available at: www.ngohandbook.org [Accessed 13 January 2008].

²⁷ American Association of Law Libraries, ALR - International Law, 2004, *Introduction to Intergovernmental Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations & Research Documentation*, available from <http://www.aallnet.org/sis/fcilsis/Syllabi/kuehl/Introduction%20to%20Intergovernmental%20Organizations%20and%20Non-Governmental.ppt>, [Accessed on September 27, 2008]

²⁸ World Movement for Democracy, 2009, *Defending Civil Society, Report on Laws and Regulations Governing Civil Society Organizations in Liberia*, [Online] Available at: <http://www.wmd.org/documents/DCS/09LibEN.pdf> [Accessed on 13.01.2008]

²⁹ World Bank, 2008. *Criteria defining NGO-s*. [Online] Available at: www.docs.lib.duke.edu/igo/guides/ngo/define.htm [Accessed 27 September 2008].

³⁰ Davies, T.R., 2007. *The possibilities of Transnational Activism: the campaign for Disarmament between the two World Wars*. Boston: Leiden & Bill.

³¹ Ibid.

defined as “any international organization that is not founded by an international treaty”.³²

1.3.2 KOSOVA

It is crucial for an *urban planning* whose aim is the future development of the space, to priori assess the actual situation of that space; identify and evaluate the capacities and challenges on which will lay the foundation of the *future*.

This section is a brief description of the overall situation of Kosova; it is an instant guide to Kosova history; geography; demography; social issues; economy and politics.

The portrayal of Kosova was intentionally divided into single sectors, so that in later analysis, when a complex case is studied; subdivided; and traced down to its elementary formations (natural, social, economical and political components); it will help identify the core of the problem/solution and the contribution of each sector to it.

In urban issues/planning, it is very rare to have a single tone problem/solution, since all of the natural, social, economical, spatial segments coexist inside that one urban zone and interfere into each others development.

1.3.2.1 KOSOVA history

History of Kosova is very important on understanding the today situation in which the state finds itself. ‘Ignoring the historical sequence of events, which is very often the case, leads us to unqualified remarks and conclusions about the future prospects of the region. The evolution of Kosova from this point of view completes the puzzle of the present situation in Kosova’³³³⁴. Studies and researches of the formation of ethnic communion, of their culture and national territories which are based on results of a social-historic

³² Kheir, W., 2009. Role of NGO-s in the promotion of the human rights in Lebanon. In *Conference round table, Human rights and role of NGO Today*. Byblos, 2009. Jbeil.

³³ Ghani, A. & Lockhart, C., 2008. *Fixing failed states*. New york: Oxford University Press

³⁴ Sklias, P. & Roukanas, S., 2007. Development in Post Conflict Kosova. *South-Eastern Europe Journal of Economics*, 5(2), pp.267-87.

creation, if developed under objective scientific foundation can be seen as a very powerful weapon on the hands of the population, nations which are repressed or getting free, for affirmation of their national-political identity on legal historical bases.³⁵

“Whoever owns the past, owns the future”

The conflict between Serbs and Albanians is rooted back time in history, both parties regard Kosova as their native land, taking as basis certain historical events that claim who was the first to live in the area of Kosova - war with other means,³⁶ about who will win the fight over the “real” history

— **BC** – Kosova has been inhabited since the Neolithic Era³⁷. Copper age with continuity up to the 7th century AC. *Ulpiana – Justiniana Secunda archaeological site*. Ulpiana is situated 9 km southeast from Pristina. It is surrounded with metal mines of metal and farmland. Ulpiana was one of the biggest cities in the ancient province of Dardania, established in the 1st century AC. Archaeological excavations during the period 1953-1995 uncovered stratum of inhabitations and other monuments from the Eneolith (Copper) Age up to the 7th century AD.³⁸

Most scholars do link the origin of the Albanian people to the Indo-European tribes known as the Illyrians. These fierce, warlike tribes all sharing a dominant common language and culture had settled into the north western Balkans including modern Albania as early as the seventh century BC³⁹

The Albanian language, which belongs to the Indo-European group, has distinctive vocabulary, morphology and phonetic rules which have engaged the attention of many philologists, of whom several have confidently asserted its descent from ancient Illyrian.⁴⁰

³⁵ Buda, A., 1982. Ethno genesis of Albanian in the Light History. In *National Conference on the Formation of Albanian Language and Culture*, 1982.

³⁶ Judah, T., 2002. *War and Revenge*. 2nd ed. London: Yale University Press.

³⁷ U.S. Department of States, 2010 Background note: Kosova, Available at: <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/100931.htm> [Accessed on 21.01.2010]

³⁸ European Commission, 2004. Integrated Rehabilitation project plan/ survey of the architectural and archeological heritage. IRPP/SAAH. Prishtina: Council of Europe Joint Programme.

³⁹ Vickers, M., 1998. *Between Serb and Albanian History of Kosova*. London: Columbia University Press.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

VI - By the sixth century, the Slavic migration had crossed the Danube. The Slavs arrived in big numbers.⁴¹

XII – Kosova was ruled by the Nemanjić dynasty, which had expanded at the expense of Byzantium.⁴²

XIV - In 28 June 1389 at the Battle of Kosova, ottoman troops won the battle and invasioned the territory for the next 500 years.⁴³

XV -During the Turkish occupation, which lasted till the 19th century, Albanians were converted to Islam, thus a new religion appeared along the demarcation line of Eastern and Western Christianity.⁴⁴

XIX - In June 1878, the assembly of 80 delegates representing all four provinces convened at the city of Prizren⁴⁵, in the Vila yet of Shkup (Kosova) was henceforth called The League of Prizren. Its task was to defend Albania's rights, was to keep all inhabited Albanians land together. The request was done to the Great Powers at the Congress of Berlin but the memorandum was ignored.⁴⁶

XX - In 1912 the first Balkan War, Serbian Army occupies Kosova from the Ottomans,⁴⁷ and in 1913 at the Treaty of London Serbia gains a full sovereignty over Kosova, where the majority of population continues to be Albanian⁴⁸. After the Balkan Wars, with the

⁴¹ US Department of State, 1968. *Greece-Yougoslavia boundary*. International Boundary study. Bureau of Intelegence and Research. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "http://www.law.fsu.edu/library/collection/limitsinseas/ibs079.pdf"](http://www.law.fsu.edu/library/collection/limitsinseas/ibs079.pdf)
<http://www.law.fsu.edu/library/collection/limitsinseas/ibs079.pdf> [Accessed 3 March 2010].

⁴² Bjelica, S., 2008. Rezistance to changes in the Constitutional Sattus of Kosova within Yugoslavia. Edicioni Plus.

⁴³ Central Intelligence Agency, 2009, The World Factbook, [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK" www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html"](https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html) <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html> [Accessed 3 December 2010].

⁴⁴ Hungarian Defence Forces, 2005, CIMIC Handbook of the Balkans *Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Kosova*. , [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK" http://www.honvedelem.hu/files/9/5962/the_cimic_handbook_of_the_balkans.pdf"](http://www.honvedelem.hu/files/9/5962/the_cimic_handbook_of_the_balkans.pdf)
http://www.honvedelem.hu/files/9/5962/the_cimic_handbook_of_the_balkans.pdf. [Accessed 3 March 2010].

⁴⁵ League of Prizren marks the birth of modern Albanian nationalism, not just in Kosova but for all Albanians. (Judah, Tim *Kosova: War and Revenge*, 2000, Yale)

⁴⁶ Juka, S.S., 1984, *KOSOVA The Albanians in light of historical documents*, New York

⁴⁷ Central Intelligence Agency, 2009, The World Factbook, [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK" www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html"](https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html) <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html> [Accessed 3 December 2010].

⁴⁸ International Crisis Group, 2009, *Conflict History: Kosova* [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK" http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?action=conflict_search&l=1&t=1&c_country=58"](http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?action=conflict_search&l=1&t=1&c_country=58)
<http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/publication-type/key-issues/research-resources/conflict-histories/kosovo.aspx> [Accessed 20 January 2010].

Treaty of Bucharest in 1913, an independent Albanian state was founded, but with nearly half of the Albanian population left outside its borders.⁴⁹

— **1914** - The assassination of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo by the teenage Serbian triggers the biggest war in history⁵⁰ the WWI. Serbia gets conquered by the Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian troops.

— **1918** - The Kingdom of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs was created where Kosova is part of Serbia.⁵¹

— **1941** - The Serbian authorities followed colonization policies in Kosova until 1941; however these policies failed and were unable to make any lasting change in the demographic structure of these provinces.⁵² In 1941 by Large parts of Kosova became a part of Italian-controlled Albania, encouraging the Kosova unification with Albania.⁵³ (The Second League of Prizren was created⁵⁴).

— **1945** - Yugoslavia is consisted of 6 Republics-Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia and Serbia. Kosova becomes part Serbia.

— **1960** - The governance in power with its tormentor activity was trying to make life impossible for Albanians in Kosova, and by offering a salvation by immigrating to Turkey.⁵⁵ In contrary the Albanian defiance and high birth rate increased the proportion of population from 68.5% to 77.4% in favor for Albanians.⁵⁶

— **1970** – University of Prishtina was opened.⁵⁷

— **1974** - The new Yugoslav Constitution gives Kosova *de facto* more powers as one of the eight federal units within the state, but remaining a Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosova as part of the Republic of Serbia.⁵⁸

⁴⁹ Babuna, A., 2000. The Albanians of Kosova and Macedonia: Ethnic Identity supreseeding Religion. *Naional Papers*, 28(1).

⁵⁰ Bade, K.J., Brown, A., 2003, *Migration In European History (making Of Europe)*, Blackwell Publishers

⁵¹ Vickers, M., 1998, *Between Serb and Albanian, History of Kosova*, Columbia University Press

⁵² Babuna, A., 2000. The Albanians of Kosova and Macedonia: Ethnic Identity supreseeding Religion. *Naional Papers*, 28(1).

⁵³ Schabnel, Albrecht; Thakur (ed), Ramesh (ed), 2001, *Kosovo and the Challenge of Humanitarian Intervention: Selective Indignation, Collective Action, and International Citizenship*. New York: The United Nations University, pp. 20 and 24.

⁵⁴ Tomasevich, J., 2001, *War and revolution in Yugoslavia, 1941-1945: occupation and collaboration*, Stanford University Press,

⁵⁵ Dasalovski, Z., 2003. Claims to Kosova. In Bieber, F.&D.Z. *Understanding the War in Kosova*. pp.13-30.

⁵⁶ Akhavan, P.&H.R., 1995. *Yugoslavia, the Former and Future*. Reflections by Scholars. Brooking Institution.

⁵⁷ Tahirsylaj, A., 2008, Higher Education in Kosova: Major Changes, Reforms and Development Trends at University of Prishtina and University of Mitrovica and their role in peace building and reconciliation durin post-conflict period. *Proceedings of the 4th International Barcelona Conference on Higher Education, Vol. 5. The role of higher education in peace building and reconciliation processes*. Barcelona: GUNI. Available at <http://www.guni-rmies.net>.

⁵⁸ Babuna, A., 2000. The Albanians of Kosova and Macedonia: Ethnic Identity supreseeding Religion. *Naional Papers*, 28(1).

— **1981** - Beginning in March 1981, Kosova Albanian students of the University of Pristina organized protests seeking that Kosova become a republic within Yugoslavia along with human rights. These demonstrations were considered counter-revolutionary and suppressed by the Belgrade authorities. According to the official sources 9–11 people were killed and several hundred were wounded⁵⁹ the situation led up to the worst times for Albanians.

— **1987** - Future president of Yugoslavia Slobodan Milosevic on his speech in the Field of Kosova gives a promise to Kosova Serbs on returning the authority of Serbia over Kosova province.⁶⁰

— **1989** - The elected president of Yugoslavia Slobodan Milosevic keeps his promise by employing a mix of intimidation and political maneuvering, drastically reduced Kosova's special autonomous status within Serbia and started cultural oppression of the ethnic Albanian population.⁶¹

— **1990** - In the new Serbian constitution Kosova is decided as a region within Serbia.⁶² The Albanian leaders symbolically declared the Independence of Kosova under the leadership of Ibrahim Rugova.⁶³ The Albanians were expelled from all positions in public services in Kosova. Thus, the overwhelming majority of employed Albanians lost their jobs.⁶⁴ The Kosova higher education refused the intruded new Serb national curriculum and responded by creating parallel structures: in education system as well as in the segments of health and taxation. Kosova Albanian strategy to the created situation was the peaceful pro-independence movement.⁶⁵ The whole system created by the Albanian shadow state was financed by regular donations made by Albanians living abroad (3% of their income)⁶⁶

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*

⁶⁰ Crnobrnja, M., 1996, *The Yugoslav Drama*, London: I. B. Tauris, p. 101.

⁶¹ Rogel, C., 2003. Kosova: where it all began. *International Journal of Politics, Culture and Society*, 17(1), pp.167-82.

⁶² Andrejevich, M., 1990, *Some New Dimensions in the Kosova Crisis, Report on EasternEurope*, pp. 40.

⁶³ Babuna, A., 2003. Albanian National Identity and Islam in the Post communist era. *Perceptions*, pp.43-69.

⁶⁴ Babuna, A., 2000. TheAlbanians of Kosova and Macedonia: Ethnic Identity supreseeding Religion. *Naional Papers*, 28(1).

⁶⁵ Howard, C., 2000, *Civil Resistance in Kosova*. London: Pluto Press.

⁶⁶ Babuna, A., 2000. TheAlbanians of Kosova and Macedonia: Ethnic Identity supreseeding Religion. *Naional Papers*, 28(1).

— **1991** - The break up of Yugoslavia. Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia are the first one to declare their independence⁶⁷

— **1992** - Ibrahim Rugova is elected as a president of self declared state, whose ideology for fighting back the Serbia was the peaceful manner.⁶⁸

— **1993-97** - Ethnic tensions escalate into armed rebellion.⁶⁹

— **1998** - Open battle between KLA (Kosova Liberation Army), civilians on one side and the Serbian paramilitary, military and police forces on the other side.⁷⁰

— **1999** - The Rambouillet Conference in which the West tried to put an end to the conflict did not succeed on achieving an agreement. NATO warns Serbia about the use of its military force⁷¹.

The peace talks fail, NATO launches air strikes on the 24th of March. The proclaimed goal of the NATO operation was summed up by its spokesman as "Serbs out, peacekeepers in, refugees back".⁷²

By April UN was reporting 850 000 Albanians who fled their homes. After 78 days of bombing Milosevic capitulated and accepted peace condition.⁷³ On 12th of June Serbian military forces withdraw, KFOR entered Kosova, KLA agreed to disarm.⁷⁴

The UN Security Council Resolution adopted on June 10, 1999, places Kosova under UN administration.⁷⁵

— **2002** - Kosova under UNMIK administration held its first parliamentary elections in November 2001. After significant political wrangling, politicians agreed to establish a

⁶⁷ Clark, R., et al, 2002, *Hidden Agenda: U.S./NATO Takeover of Yugoslavia*, International Action Centre

⁶⁸ Babuna, A., 2003. Albanian National Identity and Islam in the Post communist era. *Perceptions*, pp.43-69

⁶⁹ Regel, C., 2003, *Kosova: Where It All Began*. *International Journal of Politics, Culture, and Society*, 17 (1), pp167-82.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ US Department of State, 2010. *Background note, Kosova*. [Online] Available at www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/100931.htm. [Accessed 2 February 2008].

⁷² NATO, 2006, *Operation Allied Force* [Online] Available at [HYPERLINK "http://www.nato.int/kosovo/all-frce.htm"](http://www.nato.int/kosovo/all-frce.htm), <http://www.nato.int/kosovo/all-frce.htm>, [Accessed 21 January 2010].

⁷³ US Department of State, 2010. *Background note, Kosova*. [Online] Available at www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/100931.htm. [Accessed 2 February 2008].

⁷⁴ NATO, 2006, *Operation Allied Force* [Online] Available at [HYPERLINK "http://www.nato.int/kosovo/history.htm"](http://www.nato.int/kosovo/history.htm), <http://www.nato.int/kosovo/history.htm>, [Accessed 21 January 2010].

⁷⁵ US Department of State, 2010. *Background note, Kosova*. [Online] Available at www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/100931.htm. [Accessed 21 January 2010].

coalition government in March 2002, with Bajram Rexhepi (PDK) as Prime Minister and Ibrahim Rugova (LDK) as President.⁷⁶

— **2003** - First direct talks between Serbian and Albanian leaders since 1999 and in December UN sets out conditions for final status talks in 2005.⁷⁷

— **2004** - In March 2004, Kosova experienced its worst inter-ethnic violence since the Kosova war. The unrest in 2004 was sparked by a series of minor events that soon cascaded into large-scale riots.⁷⁸

— **2006** - President Rugova dies from lung cancer. From February through September Ahtisaari's⁷⁹ office (UNOSEK) engaged the negotiating teams of Kosova and Serbia in several rounds of direct talks in Vienna and mounted a number of expert missions to both capitals⁸⁰ UNMIK signed (on behalf of Kosova) its accession to the Central Europe Free Trade Area (CEFTA) in 2006.⁸¹

— **2007** - Ahtisaari unveiled his 63-page Comprehensive Proposal for the Kosova Status Settlement to both Serbia's and Kosova's leaders on 2 February. At a 14 December summit, EU leaders discussed preparations to proceed towards supervised independence based on the Ahtisaari plan and the deployment of a 1,800-strong EU security and rule of law mission⁸². Hashim Thaci the leader of Democratic Party of Kosova and former political leader of the Kosova Liberation Army (KLA) wins the elections and he becomes the Prime Minister of Kosova.

— **2008** - Kosova declared independence on 17 February, confirming its acceptance of the Ahtisaari plan, its willingness for the EU to deploy new missions and for NATO to keep

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ Ball Laurie, *United States Diplomacy in Kosova Final Status Talks*, A Case Study in Multilateral Negotiations With Principal Mediators, WWS 547: The Conduct of International Diplomacy, May 12, 2009

⁷⁸ US Department of State, 2010. *Background note, Kosova*. [Online] Available at www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/100931.htm. [Accessed 21 January 2010].

⁷⁹ Martti Ahtisari former finish president was appointed from UN Secretary General to lead the negotiating process

⁸⁰ International Crisis Group, 2009, *Conflict History: Kosova* [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK](#)"

http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?action=conflict_search&l=1&t=1&c_country=58"

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/publication-type/key-issues/research-resources/conflict-histories/kosovo.aspx> [Accessed 21 January 2009].

⁸¹ US Department of State, 2010. *Background note, Kosova*. [Online] Available at www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/100931.htm. [Accessed 27 January 2010].

⁸² Ibid.

its force there⁸³. Europe's major powers and the US recognize the independence. Parliament adopts new constitution, in which most of powers are transferred to Kosova government. While the police, justice and customs services will be given to European Union mission (EULEX)⁸⁴

2009 - First elections under local supervision were held. For the first time, Kosova authorities in the Central Election Commission certified the election results, rather than the pre-independence practice whereby UNMIK certified results.⁸⁵ In June 2009, Kosova joined the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank⁸⁶.

2012 - As of January 2012, formally/informally Kosova is recognized as independent state by 89 out of 193 (UN) members.⁸⁷



Map1.1. States that have recognized Kosova as an Independent State
Source: <http://www.Kosovathanksyou.com/>

1.3.2.2 KOSOVA today

Official name: ***Kosova*** (Albanian), ***Kosovo-*** (International)

⁸³International Crisis Group, 2009, *Conflict History: Kosova* [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK”
http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?action=conflict_search&l=1&t=1&c_country=58”
http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/publication-type/key-issues/research-resources/conflict-histories/kosovo.aspx](http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?action=conflict_search&l=1&t=1&c_country=58) [Accessed 17 January 2009].

⁸⁴ US Department of State, 2010. *Background note, Kosovo*. [Online] Available at www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/100931.htm. [Accessed 27 January 2010].

⁸⁵ Ibid.

⁸⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁷ Who recognized Kosova as an Independent State? <http://www.Kosovathanksyou.com/>



Map 1.2. Kosova in the EU map

Source: <http://www.europeanmap.org>

Geography - Kosova is located in South-East Europe and is characterized by its central position in the Balkan Peninsula. It is surrounded by: Albania (length of the border - 112 km), Macedonia (161 km), Serbia (352 km) and Montenegro (77 km).⁸⁸ Kosova has a surface of 10,887 km², and by its size, is ranked as 168th (out of 249) country in the world, next to Jamaica and Lebanon⁸⁹. Whilst in Europe it is positioned in the group of small countries, with only 8 other countries being smaller than Kosova (Cyprus, Luxemburg, Andorra, Malta, Lichtenstein, San Marino, Monaco and Vatican)⁹⁰.

It is a geographical basin, situated at an altitude of about 500 meters, surrounded by mountains, and divided by a central north/south ridge into two sub-regions of roughly equal size and population⁹¹, - the main plains are Plain of Dukagjini which is located in the west and the Plain of Kosova in the central area.

The lowest point of Kosova is located at an elevation of 297 m (Drini i Bardhë/Beli Drin, at the border to Albania). The country rises up to the highest point in the South of Kosova – Gjeravicë/Djeravica at 2,565 m.⁹² Kosova's relief with its high surrounding mountains gives to its morphology the look of amphitheater. The mountains do not isolate Kosova

⁸⁸ UNDP, 2002, *Human development report, Kosova*, Prishtina, p.15

⁸⁹ Central Intelligence Agency, 2009, *The World Factbook*, [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK" www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html](http://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html) <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html> [Accessed 3 December 2010].

⁹⁰ Kastrati, A., 2006, *Kosova neper vite*, Prishtine, p.7

⁹¹ Regional Environmental Centre, 2000. *The regional environmental centre for Central and Eastern Europe*. Prishtina

⁹² Independent Commission for Mines and Minerals, 2005. *About Kosova*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.Kosova-mining.org/Kosovaweb/en/Kosova/geography.html"](http://www.Kosova-mining.org/Kosovaweb/en/Kosova/geography.html) www.Kosova-mining.org/Kosovaweb/en/Kosova/geography.html [Accessed 11 January 2010].

from other areas because rivers have cut very deep river beds on four sides, overcoming these natural barriers, and making a bridge out of Kosova in the depths of the Balkan Peninsula and seas around it, Kosova is the hydrographic key, with water flowing from it towards the Adriatic, the Black Sea and Aegean Sea;⁹³

Drini i Bardhë (south of Kosova) – runs in the Adriatic Sea, Lumi i Ibrit (north-west) – Morava and Danube - Black Sea, Lepencë (south-east) – Vardar - Aegean Sea.

Kosova has an important strategic position with important roads going through its territory, connecting central Europe with coast along the Mediterranean; as well as with the planned highway which goes through Albania (Durrës-Kukës) and Serbia border (Prishtinë-Merdare), which enables Prishtinë to get a direct connection with Nish (Serbia) and Sofia (Bulgaria), in this way one part of the international traffic from the East Europe can be redirected through Kosova to the Adriatic Sea.⁹⁴

The elements of its natural landscape put on view Kosova's own unique identity. Within this territorial unit are developed nearly all categories of landscape. Kosova is well known for its variety of natural resources, not only within the Balkan Peninsula, but farther also.

39.1% of Kosova is forested, about 52% is classified as agricultural land, 31% of which is covered by pastures and 69% is arable⁹⁵.

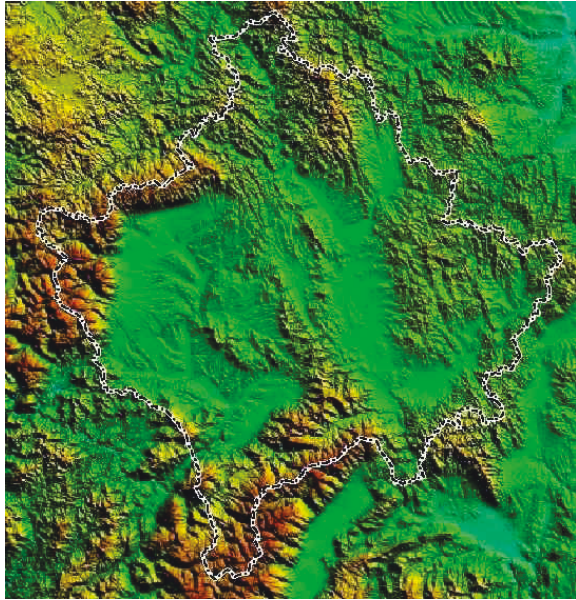
The climate of Kosova is predominantly continental, resulting in warm summers and cold winters with Mediterranean and Alpine influences (average temperature within the country range from +30 °C (summer) to -10 °C (winter)).⁹⁶

⁹³ Institute for Spatial Planning, 2004. *Kosova Spatial Development Plan 2005-2015*. Prishtinë: Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning.

⁹⁴ Ibid.

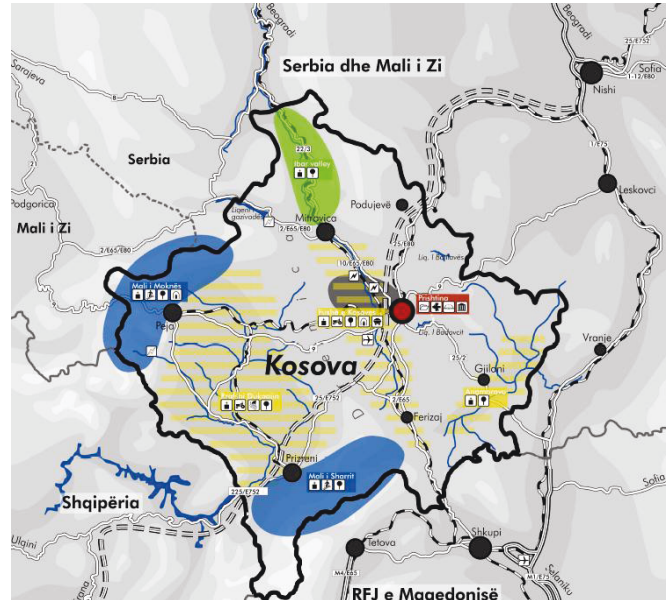
⁹⁵ Regional Environmental Centre, 2000. *The regional environmental centre for Central and Eastern Europe*. Prishtinë

⁹⁶ Independent Commission for Mines and Minerals, 2005. *About Kosova*. [Online] Available at: www.Kosova-mining.org/Kosovaweb/en/Kosova/geography.html [Accessed 11 January 2010].



Map1.3. Elevation model of Kosova⁹⁷

Source: Independent Commission for Mines and Minerals



Map1.4. Kosova Map⁹⁸ (need to add the legend)

Source: Kosova Spatial Plan, 2005-2015++

The capital city is Prishtina, while the other larger cities are: Prizren/Prizren 110 000⁹⁹, Mitrovica/Kosovska Mitrovica 75 919¹⁰⁰, Peja/Pec, 100 000¹⁰¹, Gjakova/Djakovica 105 000¹⁰² Gjilan /Gnjilane 79.898¹⁰³ and Ferizaj / Urosevac 72 000¹⁰⁴.

Administrative Regions: Kosova is subdivided into 33 municipalities, and with Ahtisaari's Proposal¹⁰⁵, there are foreseen 5+1 new municipalities¹⁰⁶. Kosova has 1466 settlements¹⁰⁷.

⁹⁷ Independent Commission for Mines and Minerals, 2005. *About Kosova*. [Online] Available at: www.Kosova-mining.org/Kosovaweb/en/Kosova/geography.html [Accessed 11 January 2010].

⁹⁸ Institute for Spatial Planning, 2004. *Kosova Spatial Development Plan 2005-2015*. Prishtine: Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning.

⁹⁹ Komuna e Prizrenit, 2010. [Online] Available at: www.prizren-komuna.org [Accessed 11 January 2010].

¹⁰⁰ WorldGazetteer, 2009, *Kosova: largest cities and towns and statistics of their population*, [Online] Available at www.world-gazetteer.com/wg.php?x=1&men=gcis&lng=en&des=gamelan&col=abcdefghinoq&msz=1500&geo=-248 , [Accessed on 12 December 2009]

¹⁰¹ Municipalities of Kosova, 2010. *Kosova Municipalities*. [Online] Available at: www.komunat-ks.net

¹⁰² OSCE, 2008. *Kosova Municipalities*. Association of Kosova Municipalities

¹⁰³ Komuna e Gjilanit, 2010. [Online] Available at: www.gjilan-komuna.org

¹⁰⁴ Komuna e Ferizajit, 2010. [Online] Available at: www.ferizaj-komuna.org

¹⁰⁵ UN envoy Martti Ahtisaari's proposal for a solution to the Kosova status issue will reportedly outline a series of conditions the province would have to meet on its path to full independence from Serbia. (Reuters, DPA, AKI, International Herald Tribune, UPI, B92, Makfax - 31/10/06)

¹⁰⁶ OSCE, 2008, *Kosova Municipalities*, Association of Kosova Municipalities

¹⁰⁷ Statistical Office of Kosova, 2010. *Cartography and GIS*. Prishtine: Ministry of Public Administration.

Demography: Kosova's number of population varies¹⁰⁸ from 1,804,838¹⁰⁹ to 2,400,000 inhabitants¹¹⁰. Territory of Kosova is heavily populated and it is ranked among the first as regards the density of the population in Europe with app. 220 people/km².¹¹¹ 37% of total population is urban population.¹¹²

Ethnic composition in Kosova:

	1981	1991	2006
Albanians	77,4 %	81,6 %	92 %
Serbs	13,2 %	9,9 %	5.3%
Others (Bosniaks, Gorani, Roma, Ashkali, Egyptians, Turks)	9,4 %	8,5 %	2.7%

Tab.1.1 Ethnic Composition in Kosova; Source: SOK, *Demographical changes 1948-2006*

Demographic characteristics that distinguished Kosova population during the years were:

- heterogeneous ethnic structure
- high birth rate
- expressed mortality (especially infants)
- high natural growth of population compared to European countries
- high percentage of young population
- high scale of emigration
- high scale of unemployment of active population.

Before the year 1990, the above mentioned characteristics, like: birth rate, mortality, natural growth and young population were showing high figures on demographic data

¹⁰⁸ It is important to mention the reliability of figures of population census in Kosova, since the last registration was done in the year 1991 and according to Albanian experts the accuracy of the figures is 80-90% (Kastrati, 2006), due to boycott of Albanian part of population in participation of registration process, therefore the registration of the year 1981 will be taken as the last official registration. Demographical and geographical dispersion of population (due to 1998-99 war and internal migrations) do not allow the 1981 population census to be taken as informative. Statistical Office of Kosova (SOK) has established the Office of Population Census in 2005 in purpose of preparing and realizing the population census. There is no definite deadline of when the registration will begin but the aspiration is to line up with other Balkan states whose population census will start in 2011.

The lack of the population census in Kosova is a big weakness of statistical system in Kosova and does not allow a precise perception of Kosova profile, therefore the data after the year 1999 will be taken from different national and international governmental organizations that used more reliable polls and methods of gathering them. (SOK, 2008)

¹⁰⁹ Central Intelligence Agency, 2009, The World Factbook, [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK" www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html"](https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html) <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html> [Accessed 3 December 2010].

¹¹⁰ OSCE, 2000, Prishtina, quoted by Statistical Office of Kosova

¹¹¹ Institute for Spatial Planinng, 2004. *Kosova Spatial Development Plan 2005-1015*. Prishtine: Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning.

¹¹² World Bank, 2006, Kosova Brief, Prishtina

which in contrast to nowadays, have fallen to a big degree, whilst on other hand the unemployment scale and emigration have increased.

Despite this fact, Kosova is one of the countries with fastest increase of the population, due to high drop of mortality percentage during the years and slow decline of birth rate.

Birth Rate, Mortality, Natural Growth in Kosova

	1981	1991	2006
Birth Rate	30,4 ‰	26,7 ‰	16,3 ‰
Mortality	6,1 ‰	4,4 ‰	3,6 ‰
Natural Growth	27,6 ‰	22,4 ‰	12,7 ‰

Tab.1.2 Birth Rate, Mortality, Natural Growth in Kosova; Source: SOK, Demographical changes 1948-2006

Half of the population in Kosova is younger than 20 years old¹¹³, which makes Kosova one of the youngest countries in Europe “Kosova –the young Europeans”¹¹⁴



Fig1.3. Kosova Nation Branding;
Agency: BBR Saatchi & Saatchi Tel Aviv,
Advertiser: Kosova Government,

Data of the age structure of Kosova population, compiled by RIINVEST, show a transcendent natural growth, claimed until 10 years ago. The last two decades , from the year 1975 up to date, the average birth rate is reduced from 35 per thousand inhabitant, in 21 in the year 1995¹¹⁵. It can be predicted that the overall European development of the lower birth rate than the above indicated figure, will also happen in Kosova.¹¹⁶

¹¹³ Institute for Spatial Planingng, 2004. *Kosova Spatial Development Plan 2005-1015*. Prishtine: Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning.

¹¹⁴ The 5.7-million-euro (\$8.5-million) campaign by advertising group Saatchi & Saatchi has launched the 60-second television advertisements on six stations in Europe and the United States, including CNN, BBC, Euronews, Bloomberg and Eurosport . The ad started airing on October 26th, 2009, The primary goal of the campaign is to place Kosova firmly within the family of nations, within Europe and beyond. The strategy is to focus strongly on the power of Kosova’s young people. The country offers a natural fountain of youth and there is a vibrant energy that flows through the city streets and in the countryside. These are the emotions into which the advertising taps in order to begin the journey of the nation towards becoming a Lovemark. And behind the emotion is a concrete fact; Kosova has the youngest average age of any European country, at just 25 years.-*Campaign objective and strategy*. (<http://www.Kosova-young.com/#video>)

¹¹⁵ Institute for Spatial Planning, 2004. *Kosova Spatial Development Plan 2005-1015*. Prishtine: Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning.

¹¹⁶ Municipal Assembly Prishtina, 2004, *Strategic Urban Development of Prishtina 2004-2020*, Prishtina

Population by group age:

	1981	1991	2006
0-14 years	42 %	38 %	33%
15-64 years	53 %	58 %	61%
65 and older	5 %	4 %	6%

Tab.1.3. Population by group age; Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base and SOK

Comparison with other states:

		Pop.(mil)	Inhb/km ²	Pop. under 15 (%)	Birth rate*	Mortality*	Fertility**	Mortality (infants)
Kosova		1.9	175	33	19	4	2.7	18
Region	Albania	3.1	110	32	17	5	2.1	12
	Croatia	4.3	75	20	10	12	1.4	8
	Slovenia	2.0	100	16	9	9	1.3	5
Europe	Greece	11.0	80	15	10	10	1.3	6
	Italy	58.1	190	14	9	9	1.3	5
	Sweden	8.9	20	18	10	11	1.6	3

Tab.1.4. Comparison of Kosova with other States; Source: 2002 U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base quoted at SOK

Kosova is very densely populated and has the youngest population in the Region as well as Europe; it's ranked as the first one for its birth rate, fertility. The overall mortality rate is the lowest in Europe but is the highest at infant's death.

Social Situation: *Employment* rate in Kosova has experienced yearly increase except the last year where the figures dropped for 2.5% (year 2006-2007 from 29% to 26.5%).¹¹⁷

The year 2007 finds 43.6% of active population *unemployed*.¹¹⁸ Data shown at the Kosova Spatial Development Plan rank Kosova as a state with the highest unemployment rate in the region, 49 % of working population are unemployed, where 63% of them are

* per 1000 inhabitants

** □ the average of births one woman give

¹¹⁷ Statistical Office of Kosova, 2008. *Social Statistics*. Prishtine: Ministry of Public Administration

¹¹⁸ Ibid.

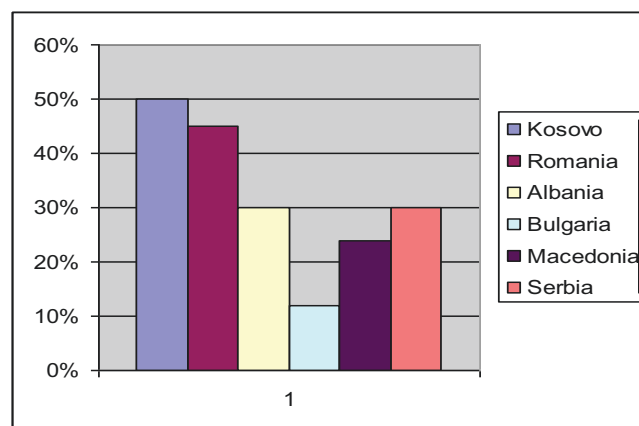
women and 37% are men. The number of job seekers continues to rise by 1,000 each month¹¹⁹

Poverty – In 2002, an estimated 37 percent of the population lived in poverty (defined as subsisting on 1.42 euros a day)¹²⁰, while about 15.2 percent lived in extreme poverty (subsisting on less than 0.93 euros a day)¹²¹.

High poverty rate comes from the slow economic development, high unemployment percentage and slow privatization process.¹²²

70 % of extremely poor people live in villages due to uncompetitive state of the most agricultural sector, whilst urban area suffer a higher rate of extreme poverty because of unemployment¹²³.

Kosova has the highest poverty rate in the region, see graph.1,



Average Family Members – Families in Kosova in average have 6.5 members.¹²⁴ The average number of family members changes according to regions, as well as economical, cultural and social status of the family. Families in rural zones tend to have more members than the one who live in the cities, but as the living conditions are improving, in general the families are getting smaller in number.

¹¹⁹ UNDP, 2005, *Early Warning Report: Kosova*. UNDP, USAID, REINVEST

¹²⁰ World Bank, 2005, *Poverty Assessment in Kosova*, Prishtina

¹²¹ Ibid.

¹²² UNDP, 2002, *Human Development Report Kosova*, Prishtina

¹²³ Ibid.

¹²⁴ World Bank, 2002, *Energy Sector Technical Assistance Project –Kosova*, Prishtina.

Education: Education as very important component of individual, social and economical development; in Kosova has a low input compared to the region - there are issues of inadequate capital expenditure resulting in a multiple shift system in many schools, and concerns over the quality of education being provided¹²⁵

The attendance to preschool education is very low and up till now was not obligatory. Enrollment at the primary education is at 95%, (a figure above the international average)¹²⁶ but it drops at the secondary education (see chart). Long distances to secondary schools are the main reasons of leaving the school in the rural areas.¹²⁷

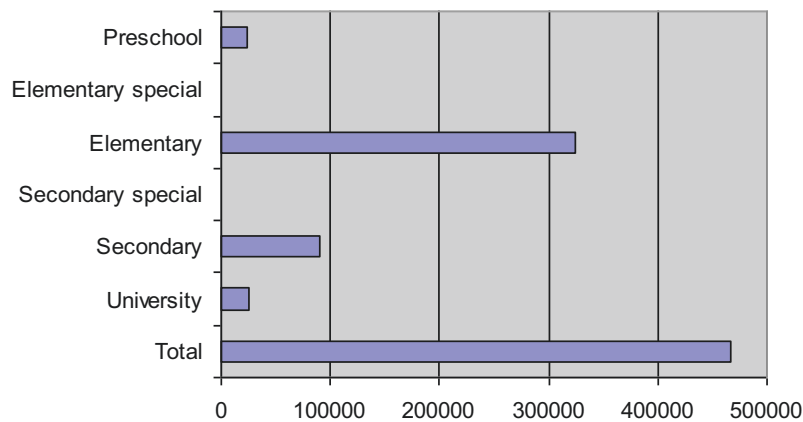


Fig.1.5 Children, Pupils and Students in Public Education (2007/2008)
Source: SOK, Education Statistics, 2007/2008

University of Prishtina is the only Public University¹²⁸ in Kosova, comprised of 17 faculties.¹²⁹ During the year 2004-2005 many private universities were opened, but the Accreditation Agency on year 2008-2009 decided that 7 Colleges, 3 Institutions of

¹²⁵ World Bank, 2006, *Kosova Brief*, Prishtina.

¹²⁶ World Bank, 2006, *Kosova Brief*, Prishtina

¹²⁷ Vathi, Z., & B.R., 2007. *Migration and poverty reduction in Kosova*. C12. Brighton: University of Sussex Development research Centre on Migration, Globalization and Poverty.

¹²⁸ In north part of Kosova it is also established the University of Mitrovica which is totally controlled by Serbs, and operates according to curricula of the Universities in Serbia proper. It does not have any Albanian students, but it gathers students from Serbian-speaking communities: Bosnian, Gorani, and Roma. University of Mitrovica (naming itself as University of Prishtina) is a "new" public higher operating as of 1999, which was accredited as a public higher education institution from UNMIK on 2007. Kosova Ministry of Education did not recognize the University of Mitrovica for a long time, considering it as a parallel illegal institution. Also, they did not have access to the University of Mitrovica at all, and as such it is not envisioned for any development in the strategy for the development of higher education 2005-2015. TAHIRSYLAJ, Armend (2008). "Higher Education in Kosova: Major Changes, Reforms and Development Trends at University of Prishtina and University of Mitrovica and their role in peace building and reconciliation during post-conflict period". *Proceedings of the 4th International Barcelona Conference on Higher Education*, Vol. 5. The role of higher education in peace building and reconciliation processes. Barcelona: GUNI. Available at <http://www.guni-rmies.net>.

¹²⁹ Government of Kosova, www.ks-gov.net.

Higher Education and 3 Vocational High Schools meet their criteria and can enroll new students in the year 2009/10¹³⁰.

Gender issues: Statistics based on gender show that:

- Kosova population is consisted of 50.3 % men and 49.7 % women¹³¹.
- For every 100 newborn females there are 109 newborn males.¹³²
- Average lifespan in Kosova is 69 years; for man is 67 and for woman 71 years¹³³.
- Illiteracy is 3 times higher at females. (12,5% female, 3,4% male)¹³⁴
- Unemployment for 2006 is 62% for females and 35% males.¹³⁵
- The educational level by gender is not discriminating any of the gender representative, both women and men in average are educated quite equally. In the year 2005-2006 from the students who graduated at the university, 43% were female and 57 % male.¹³⁶
- Females are employed in agriculture, education, trade and health sector.
- Women take 29% of Parliament seats. Participation of female at Municipal Assembly is 22-28%.¹³⁷
- Female participation in the workforce is only 20 percent¹³⁸

Health: Public health services in Kosova are provided at three levels: in the primary, secondary and the tertiary health care service, public as well as the private health services.¹³⁹

The total number of health employees employed in this system is higher than 10,000. The average of 14 doctors for 10,000 inhabitants is much lower than the European one, which has around 35 Doctors for 10,000 inhabitants¹⁴⁰.

¹³⁰ Ministry of Education, Science and Technology of Kosova , www.masht-gov.net

¹³¹ Riinvest, 2008, *Labor market and unemployment in Kosova*, Research Report 8, Prishtina , pp.42

¹³² Statistical Office of Kosova, 2008. *Women and Men in Kosova*. Prishtine: Ministry of Public Administration.

¹³³ Statistical Office of Kosova, 2004. *Kosova in Figures*. Prishtine: Ministry of Public Administration

¹³⁴ Institute for Spatial Planinng, 2004. *Kosova Spatial Development Plan 2005-1015*. Prishtine: Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning

¹³⁵ Statistical Office of Kosova, 2008. *Women and Men in Kosova*. Prishtine: Ministry of Public Administration.

¹³⁶ Ibid.

¹³⁷ Ibid.

¹³⁸ ILO ,2006, *Employers' Wage and Skills Survey*. International Labour Organisation, Kosova.

¹³⁹ Institute for Spatial Planinng, 2004. *Kosova Spatial Development Plan 2005-1015*. Prishtine: Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning

¹⁴⁰ Ibid.

The limited data available on the health status in Kosova suggest that the province ranks among the lowest in Europe on every health indicator. The budget for health per capita in Kosova is €45 while in the neighboring countries is much more, in Slovenia is €1500 per capita while in western European countries is more than that. The health insurance law is still in process.

The population is extremely vulnerable in the health sector due to a number of problems including the lack of access to safe drinking water, poor hygiene, different post-conflict psycho-social problems, poor nutrition, limited use of health services, and low levels of health education and promotion.¹⁴¹

Religion: The three main religions which are being practiced are: Islam, Orthodoxy, and Catholicism. The majority ethnic Albanian population, as well as the Bosniak, Gorani, and Turkish communities, and some of the Roma/Ashkalia/Egyptian communities are adherents of Islam while the ethnic Serb population is largely Serb Orthodox. Approximately 3% of ethnic Albanians are Roman Catholic¹⁴². Nevertheless, despite this essential division of religious activities along ethnic lines, it cannot be said that religion per se was an important contributing factor in the conflict between Serbs and Albanians; in fact communities of both religions have been more willing to talk to each other than other sectors of Kosova society.¹⁴³

Economy: Kosova is one of the poorest countries in Europe with a GDP/per person of 1,612 €¹⁴⁴ and GDP at PPP (2008): \$5.3 billion.¹⁴⁵ During the ex-Yugoslav times Kosova was one of the poorest in province¹⁴⁶. Within the former Yugoslavia, Kosova experienced only superficial development, as a primary producer of minerals and farm products¹⁴⁷. Over the course of the 1990s, poor economic policies, international sanctions, weak access to external trade and finance, and ethnic conflict severely

¹⁴¹ International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, 2007. *Strategic Priorities for Kosova*. Kosovo Office [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual06/Logframes/Europe/KSV/SPfK.pdf"](http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual06/Logframes/Europe/KSV/SPfK.pdf)
www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual06/Logframes/Europe/KSV/SPfK.pdf [Accessed 21 January 2010].

¹⁴² US Department of State, 2010. *Background note, Kosova*. [Online] Available at www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/100931.htm. [Accessed 21 January 2010].

¹⁴³ International Crisis Group, 2001. *Religion in Kosova, Europe report N105*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK"](http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/regions/europe/balkans/kosovo/105-religion-in-kosovo.aspx)
www.crisisgroup.org/en/regions/europe/balkans/kosovo/105-religion-in-kosovo.aspx, [Accessed 31 January 2010]

¹⁴⁴ Statistical Office of Kosova, 2008. *Statistics of Economy*. Prishtine: Ministry of Public Administration

¹⁴⁵ US Department of State, 2010. *Background note, Kosova*. [Online] Available at www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/100931.htm. [Accessed 21 January 2010].

¹⁴⁶ Pond, E.. 1981, Why Turbulent Kosova has Marble Sidewalks but Troubled Industries. *Christian Science Monitor*.

¹⁴⁷ Govori, F., 1997, Mobilizimi i Kursimit të Diasporës Kosovare. Prishtinë.RIINVEST.

damaged the already weak economy¹⁴⁸. Kosova's economy is largely dependent on the international community and the Diaspora for financial and technical assistance,¹⁴⁹ Remittances from the diaspora, located mainly in Germany and Switzerland, account for about 14% of GDP and donor-financed activities and aid for another 7.5% of GDP.¹⁵⁰

The economy of the social sector waits to comeback through the privatization process, which is slow, while the private business marked significant development steps and has significant strength (51% GDP)¹⁵¹. GDP composition by sector (2007 est.): Agriculture 20%, industry 20%, services 60%.¹⁵²

Agriculture - Products--Fruits and vegetables (potatoes, berries), wheat, corn, wine, beef.¹⁵³ 63% of population in Kosova lives in rural areas.¹⁵⁴ Inefficient, near-subsistence farming is common - the result of small plots, limited mechanization, and lack of technical expertise.¹⁵⁵ EU states as well as Hungary, Slovenia used 70% of its national budget to support rural regional development while in Kosova the consumers are the ones that bear the financial burden of farms.¹⁵⁶ Formerly a net exporter of foodstuffs, Kosova now has a large negative trade balance in this sector, with food products being the largest single import segment, accounting for 30% of imports by value.¹⁵⁷

Minerals and metals - including lignite, lead, zinc, nickel, chrome, aluminum, magnesium, and a wide variety of construction materials - formed the backbone of

¹⁴⁸ World Bank, 2006. *Kosova Brief*. Prishtina

¹⁴⁹ Central Intelligence Agency, 2009, The World Factbook, [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK" www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html"](https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html) <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html> [Accessed 3 December 2010].

¹⁵⁰ U.S. Department of states, (2010) Background note: Kosova, available from <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/100931.htm> [accessed on 21.01.2010]

¹⁵¹ MTI-Strategy of the mid-term economic development of Kosova '04-'08

¹⁵² U.S. Department of states, (2010) Background note: Kosova, available from <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/100931.htm> [accessed on 21.01.2010]

¹⁵³ US Department of State, 2010. *Background note, Kosova*. [Online] Available at www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/100931.htm. [Accessed 2 February 2008].

¹⁵⁴ World Bank, 2006. *Kosova Brief*. Prishtina

¹⁵⁵ Central Intelligence Agency, 2009, The World Factbook, [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK" www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html"](https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html) <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html> [Accessed 3 December 2010].

¹⁵⁶ Institute for Spatial Planning, 2004. *Kosova Spatial Development Plan 2005-2015*. Prishtine: Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning.

¹⁵⁷ Independent Commission for Mines and Minerals, 2005. *About Kosova*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.Kosova-mining.org/Kosovaweb/en/Kosova/geography.html"](http://www.Kosova-mining.org/Kosovaweb/en/Kosova/geography.html) www.Kosova-mining.org/Kosovaweb/en/Kosova/geography.html [Accessed 18 January 2010].

industry,¹⁵⁸ lack of technical and financial investments has ceased the production in mining industry as well as metals.

The private sector is consisted mainly of micro and small scale enterprises. Micro-enterprises constitute 47.24% of the total number of enterprises while small enterprises comprise 34.40 % of the total number and they employ 14.27 % of the work force.¹⁵⁹ Nowadays the biggest economical activity in Kosova takes part in trade expressed by immense number of businesses, employees and investments.



Fig.1.6. Structure of enterprises according to economical activity, 2005
Source: SOK, Structural Questioner of Enterprises, 2005

Imported products take up the main part in the market. The extent of imported goods is about 70% a year while export is approximately 3%.¹⁶⁰

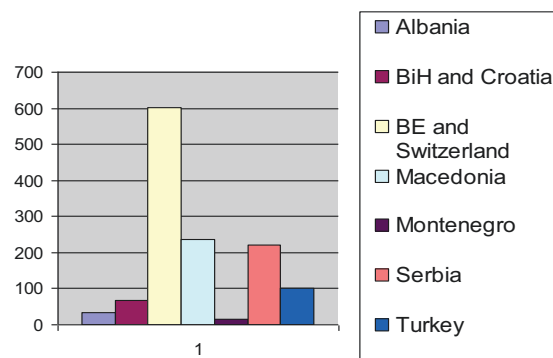


Fig.1.7 Countries with the highest level of Import
Source: SOK, 2005

¹⁵⁸ Central Intelligence Agency, 2009, The World Factbook, [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK" www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html"](https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html) <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html> [Accessed 3 December 2010].

¹⁵⁹ Institute for Spatial Planning, 2004. *Kosova Spatial Development Plan 2005-1015*. Prishtine: Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning

¹⁶⁰ Ministry of Trade and Industry, www.mti-ks.gov

Tourism: Welcome to Kosova! Kosova importance lies in its geographical position, the crossroad that connects Europe, Asia and especially with the Middle East.

Geographical position, geographical factors enable Kosova to have an enhanced biological diversity, landscape, floristic variety, vegetation and fauna. of 46 247,3 /ha or 4,27 %, out of them one National Park – Malet e Sharrit, 11 natural reserves, 35 Natural monuments, 2 Protected landscape – Gërmia and Mirusha , two forest parks- Pishat e Deqanit and Ravane.¹⁶¹

The development of winter tourism has great potential in the mountains of Sharr and Bjeshket e Nemuna. According to estimations, these two-ski zones have the capacity to support around 240,000 people skiing at any given time¹⁶². Brezovica¹⁶³ the only ski center in Kosova at mountains Sharr, according to Kirk Adams, the director of privatization of the Kosova Trust Agency (KTA) with the right investments the place would be transformed into a first-rate regional ski resort.

Gadime Cave is the only Marble Cave in Europe.¹⁶⁴ Rezervati I Kozhnjarit, Rusolia and Blinaja are known for its potential in hunting tourism, while water sports can be practiced in most of the lakes and rivers, as well as fishing and recreation.

Kosova has a potential to develop cultural tourism with a lot of buildings with extraordinary cultural-historical value, number of which goes up to 1,282.¹⁶⁵

Initiatives to integrate Kosova into regional and international economic structures are done through its accession to the Central Europe Free Trade Area (CEFTA) in 2006 as well as membership in the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in 2009.

Politics: The Government of the Republic of Kosova is responsible for implementation of laws and state policies and is subject to parliamentarian control.¹⁶⁶

The Constitution of the Republic of Kosova came into force and effect on 15 June 2008¹⁶⁷. According to the Constitutional Framework, Kosova Assembly will have 120 seats, out of which 20 will be reserved seats; 10 for Kosova Serbs and 10 for other

¹⁶¹ Ministry of Trade and Industry of Kosova, 2008, Tourism, Kosova

¹⁶² Ibid.

¹⁶³ Back in "Sarajevo1984", Brezovica was chosen as the alternate site for the Olympic downhill race

¹⁶⁴ Ministry of Trade and Industry of Kosova, 2008, Tourism, Kosova

¹⁶⁵ Institute for Spatial Planing, 2004. *Kosova Spatial Development Plan 2005-1015*. Prishtine: Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning.

¹⁶⁶ Constitution of Kosova , <http://www.kushtetutakosoves.info>.

¹⁶⁷ Ibid.

minorities. The Assembly is responsible for electing President and Prime Minister. Kosova has a multi-party system - the model of “power-sharing” where if one party can not win the elections alone than it must make a coalition with another party, proportional representation¹⁶⁸.

The largest political parties in Kosova are: the *Democratic League of Kosova* (LDK) which derived from the year 1990 as a peaceful resistance to Milosevic oppression; with its leader Ibrahim Rugova who died from lounge cancer in 2006, and two other parties which came out of the Kosova Liberation Army (KLA), the Democratic Party of Kosova (PDK) in head with KLA ex-leader Hashim Thaci and the Alliance for the Future of Kosova (AAK) led by ex KLA commander Ramush Haradinaj.¹⁶⁹ The Serb Kosova minority has the Serbian List for Kosova and Metohija (SLKM), a party which was established in 2004 and won several seats on the Assembly of KOSOVA, but as they do not recognize Kosova's institutions they never took their seats in the Assembly.¹⁷⁰ The newly established party by the supposed richest Albanian, Behgjet Pacolli, is New Kosova Alliance (AKR) which came third at 2007 elections. The last Parliamentary elections were held on 17 November 2007, and the result was: percent of vote by party - Democratic Party of Kosova 34.3%, Democratic League of Kosova 22.6%, New Kosova Alliance 12.3%, Democratic League of Dardania 10.0%, Alliance for the Future of Kosova 9.6%¹⁷¹

North part of Kosova is controlled by Serbia, *de facto* dividing Kosova, by creating parallel institutions and competing with those of Republic of Kosova.¹⁷²

Migration: The majority (53%) or 63% of the population is living above sea level up to 700 m, while the other part which is living in settlements above 700 m due to lack of social infrastructure and services have moved to more developed settlements, in search for better housing conditions.¹⁷³ The internal displacement is not a new phenomena in

¹⁶⁸ Maleska, M., 2003. What kind of political system did Macedonia get after the Ohrid peace Agreement. *New balkan politics*, (9).

¹⁶⁹ European Forum for democracy and solidarity, 2008. *Kosovo Update: Main political parties*. [Online] Available at <http://www.europeanforum.net/country/kosovo> [Accessed 5 February 2008].

¹⁷⁰ Ibid.

¹⁷¹ Central Intelligence Agency, 2009, The World Factbook, [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html"](https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html) [Accessed 8 December 2010].

¹⁷² International Crisis Group, 2009. *Serb integration in Kosova: taking the plunge*. Prishtina

¹⁷³ D'hondt, F., 2007. *Re-creating Kosova Cities*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.isocarp.net/data/case_studies/912.pdf"](http://www.isocarp.net/data/case_studies/912.pdf) [Accessed 23 January 2010].

Kosova, up to the year 1998, the internal migration inside Kosova was highly expressed on the direction rural to urban settlements¹⁷⁴ while the 1998 war resulted with around 30 % of those moving within Kosova, mainly in the direction of urban areas.¹⁷⁵ Several major international organizations (ILO, IPEC, UNDP) working in Kosova have spoken about the high pace of 'brain-drain' from rural to urban centers and overcrowding in the education system in urban areas¹⁷⁶

The uninterrupted movement of population has burdened urban areas, which in turn are developing without any control of construction and spatial development¹⁷⁷.

The biggest flux of migrants going to western countries is done on three phases: in the 1960s Kosova migrants went to work as 'temporary' guest workers in the West; Second, the abolition of autonomous status in 1989, followed by the dismissal of tens of thousands of Albanians from their jobs, and compulsory military service for Serbs; Third, the outbreak of war in Kosova in 1998 led to a new wave of emigration, mainly as asylum seekers, but also as clandestine migrants.¹⁷⁸

Kosova Diaspora has a great potential of improving Kosova's economy.¹⁷⁹

Remittances consist of a significant part of the GDP (approx.16 % of GDP), level which is expected to stay quite stable in the near future.¹⁸⁰

1.3.3 Kosova future:

*Kosova's future is in Europe.*¹⁸¹

The future goals that Europe has set for Kosova are internationally recognized objectives; common values; policies which ensure an upgrading development of one country and

¹⁷⁴ UNFPA, 2000. *Demographic, social, Economic, Situation and reproductive Health in Kosova Following the 1999 Conflict*. Prishtina: UNFPA, SOK and IOM.

¹⁷⁵ UNFPA, 2000. *Demographic, social, Economic, Situation and reproductive Health in Kosova Following the 1999 Conflict*. Prishtina: UNFPA, SOK and IOM

¹⁷⁶ Vathi, Z., & B.R., 2007. *Migration and poverty reduction in Kosova*. C12. Brighton: Univeristy of Sussex Development research Centre on Migration, Globalization and Poverty.

¹⁷⁷ D'hondt, F., 2007. *Re-creating Kosova Cities*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.isocarp.net/data/case_studies/912.pdf"](http://www.isocarp.net/data/case_studies/912.pdf) www.isocarp.net/data/case_studies/912.pdf [Accessed 23 January 2010].

¹⁷⁸ Vathi, Z., & B.R., 2007. *Migration and poverty reduction in Kosova*. C12. Brighton: Univeristy of Sussex Development research Centre on Migration, Globalization and Poverty.

¹⁷⁹ Riinvest, 2004. *Foreign Direct Investment*. Prishtine: RIINVEST.

¹⁸⁰ UNMIK/PISG, 2006. *Macroeconomic Framework for Kosova 2007-2013*. Prishtina: KDSP Secretariat.

¹⁸¹ EUR LEX, . *A European Future for Kosova*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "http://www.eur-lex.europa.eu/smartmap/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexplus!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=en&numdoc=505DC0156"](http://www.eur-lex.europa.eu/smartmap/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexplus!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=en&numdoc=505DC0156) http://www.eur-lex.europa.eu/smartmap/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexplus!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=en&numdoc=505DC0156 [Accessed 25 January 2010].

integration into European structures. Paths and strategies which must be followed by a potential candidate in order to catch up and compete with other European countries, according to Copenhagen Criteria are:

- political: stable institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights and respect for /protection of minorities;
- economic: a functioning market economy and the capacity to cope with competition and market forces in the EU;
- the capacity to take on the obligations of membership, including adherence to the objectives of political, economic and monetary union.
- adoption of the Acquis Communautaire (the entire European legislation) and its effective implementation through appropriate administrative and judicial structures.¹⁸²

In accordance to these criteria will derive opportunities and challenges of Kosova for its integration in the Region and in Europe Union. Identified development challenges, which have a direct, impact on spatial development, are¹⁸³:

I. Economy and Employment

- The economy of Kosova has stagnated while the unemployment rate is extremely high.
- International competition requires functional infrastructure.

II. Heritage and sustainable development

- * Kosova natural and cultural heritage is deteriorating.

III. Irrational use of space:

- The territory of Kosova is small and is used in an irrational way.
- Unplanned development results in the use of agricultural land and diminished corridors alongside roads.

IV. Living environment

- The quality (level) of the living environment in cities and villages is poor.
- Unplanned development also increases the price of services.

V. Low level of health and education

¹⁸²European Union Office in Kosova, Kosovo and the EU [Online]. Available at HYPERLINK:

“http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/kosovo/eu_kosovo/political_relations/index_en.htm” [Accessed on 25 January 2010]

¹⁸³ Institute for Spatial Planning, 2004. *Kosova Spatial Development Plan 2005-1015*. Prishtine: Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning.

* The level of services in health and education in Kosova is low in general, and in some areas there is an extremely low quality of services.

VI. The poverty level is high and increasing

* This level is higher in some parts of Kosova than usual.

VII. Standards, norms and principles

The above mentioned challenges have been narrowed down and interpreted into physical/non physical problems/opportunities on D'Hondt table, and are very useful on addressing the current issues that any of Kosova cities would have to deal with.

	Problems	Opportunities
Spatial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - traffic congestion - lack of public transport - illegal constructions - informal settlements - ribbon development - environmental degradation - lack of green spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - diversity of landscapes - cultural/natural heritage - industrial heritage - old railway networks and stations - walk able / bike able short distances - potential for private investments
Non spatial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high non-employment - increasing poverty - increasing criminality - rate of migration - Serbian enclaves - cohabitation - non effective institutions - lack of education and other social Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - many youngsters (cafe bars) - potential labor force - strong family ties - cross road of cultures in Balkan - multi religious/multi cultural society - mercantile tradition

Tab.1.5 Spatial and non spatial challenges and opportunities¹⁸⁴Source: "Connecting Cities, Connecting Citizens; towards an Urban Policy Agenda for Kosova", MESP/UN-HABITAT, January 2006

The challenges that Kosova has, were intentionally presented on top down approach, "*Think globally, act locally*" so that the apparently minor problem which is not tackled properly on the level of urban planning or may be neglected, will impact higher national and international challenges.

The focus of the study is *the effect of international community presence on urban development* of post conflict recovery; post conflict period falls at the times when the foundation of a future state is being laid. Knowing how to manage the situation and

¹⁸⁴ D'hondt, F., 2007. *Re-creating Kosova Cities*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.isocarp.net/data/case_studies/912.pdf"](http://www.isocarp.net/data/case_studies/912.pdf) www.isocarp.net/data/case_studies/912.pdf [Accessed 23 January 2010].

which functions to revitalize will help not only post war rebuilding but also the long term development.

Kosova is a young country; it's at the beginning of its process of maturation, a situation, in which all young countries find themselves, therefore the experiences of the international community can contribute to Kosova's growth. The international assistance can be the guide to the well being of Kosova.

LITERATURE REVIEW

*There is no moral to the story, except a warning to other societies to do their utmost not to reach that state; there are no practical lessons to be learned or a guidebook for the bewildered to be composed.*¹⁸⁵

2.1 POSTCONFLICT DEVELOPMENT (Post Conflict Reconstruction)

The aim of this chapter is to understand the course of action in the aftermath of war; by revealing the spectrum of undertaken activities as well as the involved stakeholders that work toward the sustainable development of the state.

By the time when the war has ended the peace process is not something which can be easily achieved; the poverty, the ethnical, political or religious opposition, nonexistent governments, the large number of arms are just few of the essentials to be named,¹⁸⁶ which if not addressed properly, can easily draw back the country into war, and risk the snowball effect to the whole region.

This chapter is organized around the post conflict reconstruction, recognized as the main body of knowledge of this study. Therefore, by understanding the definition of the Post Conflict Reconstruction, the history and the phases it goes through, the further fragmentation into more specific issues, will lead to the new uncovered area which is inclined to be extended by this study.

The post-war reconstruction lately has been receiving far more important consideration on the international discourse than it did in the past, despite the fact that the war was a continuous adjacent in the history of creation of the world states and human kind¹⁸⁷, contrary to the past scholarly research where the war itself was more interesting than the

¹⁸⁵ Benvenisti, M., 2006. Conflicts and contradictions. In Charlesworth, E. *Architects without frontiers: war, reconstruction and design responsibility*. Elsevier Architectural Press.

¹⁸⁶ Charlesworth, E., 2006. *Architects without frontiers, war, reconstruction and design responsibility*. Elsevier Architectural Press.

¹⁸⁷ Blumberg, H., Paul, H. & Costin, A., 2006. *Peace Psychology-A comprehensive Introduction*. London: Cambridge University Press.

process of recovery.¹⁸⁸ It has been in recent history that the post conflict dimension of the reconstruction was associated with the contemporary wars, while until now it was indicating the post WWII era in Europe.¹⁸⁹ The period between 1989 and 1999 is considered as the time with most intensive and armed conflicts after the WWII; 110 armed conflicts took place in 73 locations.¹⁹⁰ *Whole countries have been engulfed in wars in which some cities were completely destroyed (Grozny), or suffered years of urban warfare (Beirut) and prolonged siege (Sarajevo), with entire populations rapidly displaced (Kosova)*¹⁹¹ According to Barakat¹⁹², the upgrading of the importance of the post conflict reconstruction after the post Cold War era is attributing to three range events; the first, is about the *persistence* of the complexity of the problems which prompted by these wars, but more importantly the high visibility of these problems due to the access and media innovation; second, the number of over 60 conflicts terminations in the period of 1989-2000¹⁹³, and third is the cumulative body of knowledge of the international organizations engagement in a series of post war situations.¹⁹⁴

In the contemporary world, concern over a violent conflict is not limited only to the local interest rather it has been expanded as an effect that could endanger the safety and welfare of the rest of the world. Therefore the number of developing countries that have recently been a scene of civil conflict is such that post conflict development has become a norm rather than exception.¹⁹⁵

¹⁸⁸ Barakat, S., 2005, *Post-war Reconstruction and Development: Coming of Age*, in Barakat, S., *After The Conflict-Reconstruction and Development in the Aftermath of War*, I.B. Tauris, pp7

¹⁸⁹ Ibid.

¹⁹⁰ Wallensteen, P.&S.M., 2000. Armed Conflict 1989-1999. *Journal of Peace Research*, 37(5), pp.635-49.

¹⁹¹ Hasic, T., 2004. *Reconstruction Planning in post conflict zones in Bosnia and Herzegovina ad the international community*. Doctoral Dissertation. Royal Institute of Technology - Sweden.

¹⁹² Sultan Barakat is the founding Director of the Post-war Reconstruction and Development Unit at the University of York, and has published extensively on the social and economic rebuilding of war-torn societies.

¹⁹³ Mac Ginty, R., 2003, The Role of Symbols in Peacemaking, in Darby J.& Mac Ginty R.M(eds), *Contemporary Peacemaking: Conflict, Violence and Peace Process*, Houndmills: Palgrave-Macmillan

¹⁹⁴ Barakat, S., 2005, *Post-war Reconstruction and Development: Coming of Age*, in Barakat S.(ed.), *After The Conflict-Reconstruction and Development in the Aftermath of War*, I.B. Tauris

¹⁹⁵ Junne, G., & Verkoren, W., 2005, The Challenges of Postconflict Development, in Junne, G., & Verkoren, W., (eds.) *Postconflict Development-Meeting New Challenges*, Lyne Rienner Publishers, pp 1

2.1.1 POST CONFLICT-DEFINITION

The post conflict may have several connotations and at certain points can be ambiguous. Different scholars and aiding agencies use different diction for describing the post conflict situation. But foremost is important to understand what is meant by a *conflict country*, which best defined by the international community, the ones that get implicated into post conflict regions, conflict country is: the one that has in recent time suffered a pervasive violence; or when the armed conflict is the countries anxiety; when the state has failed; and when there is an armed fighting between a considerable number of population against the state.¹⁹⁶

Perception of the civil war as an interruption of the development of one country generated the initial definition of the label “post conflict development”, which was motivated by the wish to return to normal development strategies.¹⁹⁷ As Kumar would argue to this that rehabilitation to the pre war development is controversial due to the fact that is often the pre-war systems or lack of it which contributed to the conflict in the first place.¹⁹⁸ In different occasions through out the world, it was realized that countries coming out of the violent situation need a different development approach, hence it is not about applying the usual development strategies it is rather about using the development assistance to avoid the conflict. Best illustrated by the World Banks “Post conflict Unit” created in 1997 and which by the 2001 changed its name to “Conflict Prevention and Reconstruction Unit”, acknowledging that there is more than rebuilding the infrastructure, their actions ought to incorporate the sensitivity to conflicts, by understanding the origin causes of conflict and advancing assistance that reduces the possible cause of conflict.¹⁹⁹

The period following immediately after the conflict, finds the country in physical devastation; weak institutions; being deficient in material and human resources; instable

¹⁹⁶ Kreimer, A., Eriksson, J., Arnold, R. & Scott, S., 1998. *The World bank's Experience With Post Conflict Reconstruction*. Washington DC: World Bank Publications.

¹⁹⁷ Junne, G.&V.W., 2005. The challenges of Postconflict development. In Junne, G.&V.W. *Postconflict Development Meeting New Challenges*. Lyne Riener Publishers. p.1.1

¹⁹⁸ Kreimer, A., Eriksson, J., Arnold, R. & Scott, S., 1998. *The World bank's Experience With Post Conflict Reconstruction*. Washington DC: World Bank Publications.

¹⁹⁹ Junne, G.&V.W., 2005. The challenges of Postconflict development. In Junne, G.&V.W. *Postconflict Development Meeting New Challenges*. Lyne Riener Publishers. p.1.

political situation; mental and social disturbance; therefore by having in mind all these facets (see fig.3) which need to contemplate on after the war, results that different organization address different issues in the name of reconstruction.

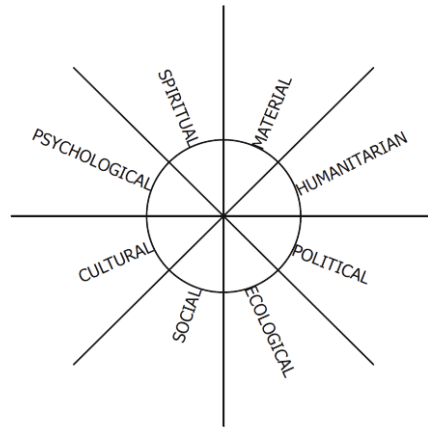


Fig.2.1 Costs of Violent Conflict²⁰⁰

(Source: Reyhler, L., 2001, cited in Reyhler, L., & Paffen, Th., 2001)

Therefore the Post conflict ought to be all the above mentioned processes, by integrating various actions on achieving a stable economic and social development and reducing the possible causes for going back into the conflict again.²⁰¹²⁰² In reaching these objectives the post war reconstruction according to Barakat has to address these issues:

- 1-to support the affected communities of the war on organizing themselves and regaining control over their environment;
- 2-to recognize which are the causes and perception of the conflict, and address them consequently
- 3-establishment of a shared vision, shared among all stakeholders and be locally rooted.²⁰³

It is important to stress out that for different authors the subsequent assistance actions in post conflict situation tend to be described by different terminology, the most common one are: *rehabilitation; regeneration; recovery* and *reconstruction*.

²⁰⁰ Reyhler, L., 2001, Preparing for the Field, in Reyhler, L., & Paffen, Th., (eds), *Peace Building: a Field Guide*, Lynne Rienner Publishers

²⁰¹ Barakat, S., 2005 Post-war Reconstruction and Development: Coming of Age, in Barakt S.(ed.), *After The Conflict-Reconstruction and Development in the Aftermath of War*, I.B. Tauris

²⁰² World Bank, 1999. Aid coordination and Post-Conflict reconstruction; the west bank and Gaza experiece. *Precis*, (185).

²⁰³ Barakat, S., 2005, Post-war Reconstruction and Development: Coming of Age, in Barakt S.(ed.), *After The Conflict-Reconstruction and Development in the Aftermath of War*, I.B. Tauris

The connotations of the four mentioned terms, from different scholars are:

- *Regeneration* – revival; self sustaining process²⁰⁴.
- *Rehabilitation* - restoration of rights of crisis-ridden people and households²⁰⁵; restoration of status quo²⁰⁶
- *Recovery*- return, reconciliation and reintegration²⁰⁷.
- *Reconstruction* - includes rehabilitation and regeneration, as well as aspects of peace building, transition, solidification and development.²⁰⁸

Their definitions have been a matter of much debate, but the one which has been attaining more support from the International Donor Agencies as well as from most of the researchers as Lake, Haughton, Carbonnier, Kumar etc, is the notion *Reconstruction* (rebuilding) in war torn zone.²⁰⁹ In many aspects of post conflict development, reconstruction became physical, political and economical construction²¹⁰.

2.1.2 Post Conflict Phases of Reconstruction

Contribution of this section to the overall study lays on revealing the priority tasks of the international community during different phases; by understanding when, why and by whom certain actions are performed, it can be identified the kind of help which is most needed and how can be addressed.

The post conflict reconstruction marks its beginning by the signing of a peace agreement or other event that marks the official end of war.²¹¹

²⁰⁴ Pugh, M., 2000. *Regeneration of War-Torn Societies*. Geneva: Macmillan Press Ltd. UN Research Institute for Social Development and Programme for Strategic and International Activity.

²⁰⁵ Carbonnier, G., n.d. Conflict, Postwar Rebuilding and the Economy: A critical Review of the Literature.

²⁰⁶ Pugh, M., 2000. *Regeneration of War-Torn Societies*. Geneva: Macmillan Press Ltd. UN Research Institute for Social Development and Programme for Strategic and International Activity.

²⁰⁷ Staub, E., 2000. Preventing genocide: activating bystanders, helping victims and creation of caring. *Journal of cultural criticism*, 2(1).

²⁰⁸ Hasic, T., 2004. *Reconstruction Planning in post conflict zones in Bosnia and Herzegovina ad the international community*. Doctoral Dissertation. Royal Institute of Technology - Sweden.

²⁰⁹ Barakat, S., 2005, Post-war Reconstruction and Development: Coming of Age, in Barakt S.(ed.), *After The Conflict-Reconstruction and Development in the Aftermath of War*, I.B. Tauris

²¹⁰ Lake, A., 1990. *Reconstruction of Afghanistan, Indochina, Central America, Southern Africa and the Horn of Africa*. New Brunswick: Transaction Publishers.

²¹¹ Naraghi, S.&E.-B.J., 2007. *Post conflict reconstruction in inclusive security, sustainable peace: a toolkit for advocacy and action, international alert, women waving peace*. [Online] Available at: www.huntalternatives.org/download/39_post_conflict.pdf [Accessed 24 November 2010].

From the moment when the war is officially ended, with the signing of the peace accords or any other event, it takes a long period till the normalization and stabilization of the state. During this long process, the priority of issues will change with time; therefore different issues are to be addressed in different timing. On understanding the priorities and understanding the development process from war to peace, it is important to distinguish the emergency relief from the long term development. Emergency aid is immediate, encompasses the effort of saving lives and preventing further material and human losses; so only when the immediate emergency is enclosed, and the situation allows, carefully planned and sustainable reconstruction can begin.²¹²

According to *the Post Conflict Reconstruction Framework*²¹³, issued by the Center for Strategic and International Studies and the Association of the United States Army, the post conflict reconstruction identifies three phases of undertakings, but always keeping in mind that these phases occur over a time span that varies according to local conditions and by each individual task²¹⁴:

The phase characterized as an *initial response* appears directly after the end of conflict. It is about the emergency relief containing humanitarian aid, such as provision of food, shelter and medical assistance; provision of the basic security which is assured by the military interventions (peacekeepers deployment).

The second phase is the *transition*, during which time the local community should be encouraged, included and supported on their endeavor for the recovery of the economy, housing, governance, jurisdiction, education and health care.

And the last phase or the *fostering of sustainability* is about the prevention of lapsing back into the conflict, which can be achieved by strengthening the overall revival endeavor. The number of the aid organizations is about to reduce and the local community starts to take control over the situation.

²¹² Hasic, T., 2004. *Reconstruction Planning in post conflict zones in Bosnia and Herzegovina ad the international community*. Doctoral Dissertation. Royal Institute of Technology - Sweeden.

²¹³ Post Conflict Reconstruction , 2002, in Task Framework, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) and the Association of the United States Army (AUSA) available from <http://www.cic.nyu.edu/Lead%20Page%20PDF/Annex%20D.pdf> accessed on 24.11.2010

²¹⁴ Center for Strategic and international studies (CSIS) and the Association of the US army (AUSA)., 2003. *Final Report of the bi-partisan commision on post-Conflict* [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "http://csis.org/files/media/csis/pubs/playtowin.pdf"](http://csis.org/files/media/csis/pubs/playtowin.pdf) <http://csis.org/files/media/csis/pubs/playtowin.pdf> [Accessed 24 November 2010].

The timeframe of each phase is hard to predict, as well as the path from war to peace is never clear, just to comprehend that for the post conflict phases is used different phraseology and timing, but always indicative of the same story line, the Tab.1 presents the Ball and Halevy post conflict phasing.

Phase	Sub Phase	Duration (years)
PEACEMAKING	Conflict Resolution	?
	Peace Negotiations	
	Cessation of Hostilities	
PEACEKEEPING	Maintenance of Peace Accords	?
PEACE BUILDING	Transition	1-2
	Consolidation	1-2
	Rehabilitation	5-10+
	Peace Stabilization	
	Restoration	
	(Re)construction and Recovery	
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT		

Tab.2.1. Moving from War to Sustainable Development: The Phases²¹⁵
(Source: Ball and Halevy, 1996 cited in Haughton, 1998)

The Peacemaking is about the agreement on stopping the violence and signing of peace accords.

The Peace building is composed of Transition and Consolidation sub-phase. By transition Ball indicates the period of interim administration, and preparation of the ground for the permanent government establishment, where most of the terms of the peace agreement have been (or are being) realized.²¹⁶ The consolidation restores the lives of the population into considerable extent of being self sufficient by following with reconstruction as a structural reform and institutional building, whose long-term support from the international community will enable them to concentrate on the causes of conflict and establishment of the peace and stability.²¹⁷

Despite of the short description of the above mentioned post conflict phases, the total number of complex issues that agglomerate subjects: starting from the causes and roots of armed conflicts; prevention of conflict; declaration and preservation of peace; to

²¹⁵ Haughton, J. (1998) The Reconstruction of War-Torn Economies. CAER II Discussion Paper No.23 June 1998. Cambridge: Harvard Institute for International Development.

²¹⁶ Kumar, K. (ed) (1997) Rebuilding Societies After Civil War: Critical Areas for International Assistance Boulder Colorado: Lynne Rienner Publishers.

²¹⁷ Haughton, J., 1998, The Reconstruction of War-Torn Economies. CAER II Discussion Paper No.23 June 1998. Cambridge: Harvard Institute for International Development.

restoration and regeneration; planning and regional development perspectives shows the difficulty of handling with this area of study.²¹⁸

2.1.3 The History of Post Conflict Reconstruction

Wars existed through out the history of mankind, as well as the assistance on helping recover after the war, be it in an organized form or ad hoc initiative, be it through material or financial means; But what Barakat studies tend to recognize as turning points on the creation of more organized/planned efforts on assisting the post conflict countries, were three most recent Wars of the XX century²¹⁹. The first one is the aftermath of World War II, due to *'the industrialization of warfare and the magnitude of continental destruction'*²²⁰, where the reconstruction process got the attention of all including and that of the academic researchers, for the first time. The efforts were put not only on finding a mechanism of economical and infrastructure rebuilding but political as well. The term post conflict reconstruction is associated with the Marshall Plan (The European Recovery Program), more precisely the US recovery assistance given to its Western European Allies. The Marshall Plan was considered as successful due to its: huge allocation of donor money; establishment of political and economical among EU states; participatory approach; inclusiveness of the self reliance factor into the reconstruction; and the fueling of self-esteem among the aid recipient (the psychological factor)²²¹.

The second would be the development effort of war torn societies in the wake of the Cold War. It was the proxy war among two superpowers, US and The Soviet Union; which were opposing each other ideologically, politically, militarily, and economically as well as with their conviction of how the post war should look like²²². On their effort to post conflict reconstruction the donor states were actually preparing favorable ground for

²¹⁸ Hasic, T., 2004. *Reconstruction Planning in post conflict zones in Bosnia and Herzegovina ad the international community*. Doctoral Dissertation. Royal Institute of Technology - Sweeden.

²¹⁹ Barakat, S., 2005 Post-war Reconstruction and Development: Coming of Age, in Barakt S.(ed.), *After The Conflict-Reconstruction and Development in the Aftermath of War*, I.B. Tauris

²²⁰ Ibid.

²²¹ Gaddis, J., 1992. International Relations Theory and the end of the Cold War. *International Security*, 17(3), pp.5-58.

²²² Frazier, R., 1984. Did Britain Start the Cold War? Bevin and Truman Doctrine. *Historical Journal* , 27(3), pp.715-27

their commercial and strategic interests,²²³ the competition among the interests of two superpowers, led to sustained involvement in recipient country.²²⁴ During this time were developed the Master Plans, which due to the lack of the participatory and self reliance factor, proved to be unsuccessful; so the aid programs shifted from macro-economic to grass-roots.²²⁵ The series of Natural disaster through 1960-70 had influence on the general approaches in the general filed of the humanitarian intervention as well as the rising number of the private sector of NGO, led to the raise of a new development approach; by emphasizing the individual market institutions and decentralized decision-making.²²⁶

The post Cold War era was characterized by a number of conflicts and state collapses, and explanation to the influx of the problems was the ‘globalization’.

The fighting of two super powers has taken the attention from a more pressing problem, which came into surface in the early '80, whereas 'by 1993 alone there were over thirty civil wars around the world (see fig.2), which, by 1995 were suffering to over 36 million people²²⁷. Another factor which contributed to the consideration of conflict-affected societies, as Barakat notes is *the focus of media attention on the human cost of modern warfare*.

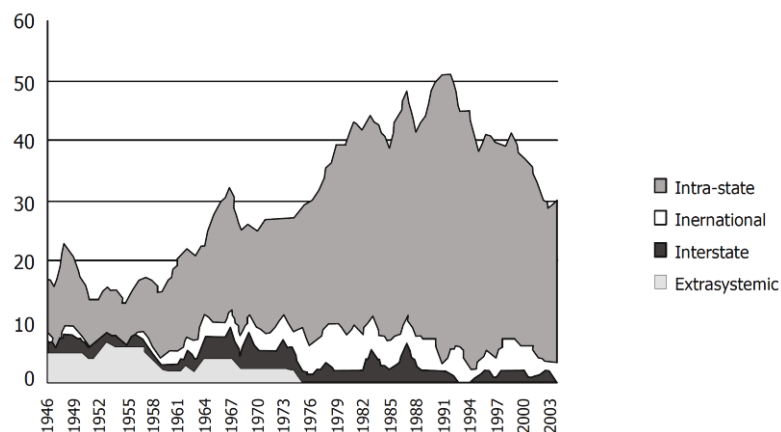


Fig.2.2. Number of Armed Conflicts by Type, 1946-2004;Source: Charlesworth, 2006²²⁸

²²³ Ul-Haq, 1967, 'Tied Credits: A Tried Quantitative Analysis', in J.Alder(ed) *Capital Movements in Economic Development*. London: Macmillian International Economic Association.

²²⁴ Barakat, S., 2005, Post-war Reconstruction and Development: Coming of Age, in Barakt S.(ed.), *After The Conflict-Reconstruction and Development in the Aftermath of War*, I.B. Tauris

²²⁵ Ibid.

²²⁶ Ibid.

²²⁷ Date-Bah, E., 2001. Jobs after war: a critical Challenge in the peace and reconstruction Puzzle. Geneva: I.B.Tauris.

²²⁸ Charlesworth, E., 2006, Architects without frontiers: War, reconstruction and design responsibility. Elsevier Architectural Press

The third turning point on the post war reconstruction efforts is the post 9/11, the attack on the World Trade Center, labeled as the “pre-emptive war” where the reconstruction planning starts before the destruction begins, and the planning is based rather on presumed needs, and as Afghanistan proves, the pre war vision of the post war can not include all the premises that reality on the ground can hold.

The lessons learned through out these years, have shaped the today’s post conflict interventions, with the invaluable task of helping a country in need and still leaving space for corrections and improvement in their in general reconstruction aim, as Ghani and Clare would argue that the same old approaches have been wrapped in the language of state building without fundamental changes in designs, skills, or practices²²⁹.

2.2 POST CONFLICT URBAN RECONSTRUCTION

*‘An understanding of urban vulnerability is the first step in developing mitigation strategies that effectively improve resilience and reduce vulnerability of urban populations in the long term.’*²³⁰ Problems as fast urbanization; expansion of the city boundaries; illegal constructions; bad construction practices; overloaded infrastructure; outdated urban plans; weak institutional capacity; unemployment; social differential; environmental challenges; are just few to be named as most serious threats to the city life. The strategies that ought to be developed for the urban settings after the conflict need to address these needs, matters and paces that are unique for each urban context.²³¹

*‘Cities are fragile organisms subject to economic stagnation, demographic disintegration and cultural suppression’.*²³²

The issues which will be treated in this section fall under different urban layers, regarding cities geography; economy; politics; social characteristics, as cause or effect of the built environment. For better comprehension of the urban reconstruction process it was necessary to reveal these matters in the post conflict context and explain the complex

²²⁹ Ghani, A., & Lockhart, C., 2008, *Fixing Failed States-A Framework for Rebuilding a Fractured World*, Oxford University Press, New York

²³⁰ UN-HABITAT, Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD 12) , 2004, *Sustainable Recovery in Post-Crisis Situations*, Norwegian Ministry of the Environment

²³¹ Ibid.

²³² Bollens, S., 1999, *Urban Peace-Building in Divided Societies: Belfast and Johannesburg*,

Boulder, CO: Westview Press cited in Charlesworth, E. (2006). *Architects without frontiers: War, reconstruction and design responsibility*. Elsevier Architectural Press.

patterns of movement, dynamics and linkages that binds them in the spatial expression of the cities everyday life.

2.2.1 Urban Geography

Urban form, growth, and neighborhood change are some of the issues raised by the urban geography scholars.²³³ In the post conflict situation, concerns of the urban geography are mostly caused by the vast urbanization process. The big influx of the people heading for the benefits of the capital city change the cities territorial boundaries; the population density; space; location; by magnifying the war harms of the urban centers.²³⁴

Poor people are everywhere, but it is in particular in urban areas that are most at risk; most of these poor people live on the fringe of cities lacking the basics of life; usually located out of urban planning framework and in unsuitable areas.²³⁵ These built facilities are considered informal. The people who live there are insecure of never knowing how the state will respond on them, therefore their constructions are usually weakly built and maintained. The scarce development of housing in the margins of the city makes difficult the integration into cities infrastructure and other urban services.

On the outskirts of the city, on the public land, the wild houses range from modest, provisional ones, to 'dreamland' villas.²³⁶

Main geographical aspects of the city which are touched by the post conflict process are obviously the growth of the city and the urban form, leading to other complex threats. The pace of the informal activities is hard to track; the actions of these people are based on different assumptions and not reliable data's, endangering firstly themselves and the others around them; by building in dangerous land soil, by not following any building codes, ecological misuse of environment, or by occupying arable land. Being burden to the city and at the same time burdening themselves from the full usage of the benefits of the city, and never having the sense of security is the usual scene of the post conflict urban setting. Neighborhoods were being tested as if they were the appropriate ones for

²³³ Hutchison, R., 2010, Encyclopedia of Urban Studies, SAGE Publications

²³⁴ UN-HABITAT, Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD 12) , 2004, *Sustainable Recovery in Post-Crisis Situations*, Norwegian Ministry of the Environment

²³⁵ Ibid.

²³⁶ Djokic, A., Kucina, I et al (2003) Beograd-Den Haag, Stichting Beeldrecht te Hoofddorp

the cultivation of different functions, be it as business districts, entertainment, or high rise buildings. “*In this continuing process of change the city acts as a machine for production of new urban forms and as generator of its own substance.*”²³⁷ The mental map of the city changes enormously by it and the identity of the city.

2.2.2 The Built Environment

The *destruction*, wars instrument and by product, can be most easily noticed in the built environment, by destroying roads, bridges, urban infrastructure and above all housing.²³⁸²³⁹²⁴⁰ Therefore by *reconstructing* the first most obvious signs of the war, the destroyed built environment, it is believed by the “heroic” architects that it can lead to the quick renewal of the everyday life and the sense of normality.²⁴¹ By this approach the urban reconstruction is serving foremost to the rebuilding of the physical form of the city.²⁴²

Among the first skills that are needed at the very end of the conflict are those of the medical doctors and engineers, whose help on treating the injured and traumatized, repairing hospitals and houses can ensure the basics for a new start.²⁴³ Shelter is considered as one of the most detectable and urgent requirements in post-conflict situation therefore the provision of the shelter by the aid organizations has been quickly, but if the effect of short-term shelter strategies is not taken into consideration than it is precisely that these kind of relief efforts can weigh down the long term development; when knowing that ‘*the shelter issues in mitigation go beyond the structural.*’²⁴⁴

According to the investigation of World Bank Research Group about the effectiveness of post-conflict aid at the project level and identification of the best circumstances for the project success, it reveals that projects in the urban development have a 26.5 percent

²³⁷ The Stealth Group, 2002, *The Wild City – Genetics of Uncontrolled Urban Processes*

²³⁸ Zetter, R., 2005 *Land, Housing and the Reconstruction of the Built Environment*, in Barakt S.(ed.), *After The Conflict-Reconstruction and Development in the Aftermath of War*, I.B. Tauris

²³⁹ Bevan, R., 2006. *The destruction of Memory, Architecture at war*. London: Reaktion Books

²⁴⁰ Bouman, O., 2007. *Pearls for Lebanon. Volume - Cities Unbuilt*. Archis, 112.

²⁴¹ Charlesworth, E. 2006. *Architects without frontiers: War, reconstruction and design responsibility*. Elsevier Architectural Press

²⁴² Garstka, J., 2010 *Post-conflict urban planning: The regularization process of an informal neighborhood in Kosova/o*, Habitat International 34/pp 86–95

²⁴³ Charlesworth, E., 2006. *Architects without frontiers: War, reconstruction and design responsibility*. Elsevier Architectural Press

²⁴⁴ UN-HABITAT, Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD 12), 2004, *Sustainable Recovery in Post-Crisis Situations*, Norwegian Ministry of the Environment

higher chance of being successful compared to projects in other sectors in post-conflict *ceteris paribus* due to the war destructions on the infrastructure as well as the big movement of the rural populations toward the urban settlements, consequently raising the needs for development in urban areas.²⁴⁵

The post conflict urban environment gives space for the new social and spatial scenario to be played²⁴⁶. But if the land use is inappropriate; buildings and infrastructure are weakly designed and constructed; and environmental degradation is increasing, than this scenario is ought to put human settlements at risk.²⁴⁷ These harmful activities are present in both developed and developing countries, but it is more alarming for the second group due to the low institutional capacity which severely and repeatedly impacts the poorest populations, by leaving them continually vulnerable.²⁴⁸

The latest urban planning theories try to respond to the post crisis settings by focusing more on rebuilding the society, rather than the built environment, it is actually the endeavor to shift urban planning efforts on restoring the society via the physical rebuilding of the landscape.²⁴⁹

2.2.3 Urban Economy

Post-conflict situations are characterized by economic opportunities for recovery, reorganization and change.²⁵⁰

It is precisely the urban centers which are considered as fertile ground for economic opportunity, consequently provoking large scale and often long term displacement of people during and after conflict.²⁵¹ In creation of job opportunities immediately after the war it is the international organizations and their high paid salary which play a very important role on boosting the economy. Anybody who can speak English and has the

²⁴⁵ Chauvet, L. & Collier, P.&D.M., 2010. *What explains aid project success in post-conflict situations?* Washington DC: The world bank Development Research Group Agriculture and rural Development Team.

²⁴⁶ Woods, L., 1997. *Radical Reconstruction*. New York: Arcitectoral Press.

²⁴⁷ UN-HABITAT, Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD 12) , 2004, *Sustainable Recovery in Post-Crisis Situations*, Norwegian Ministry of the Environment

²⁴⁸ Ibid.

²⁴⁹ Charlesworth, E. 2006, *Architects without frontiers: War, reconstruction and design responsibility*. Elsevier Architectural Press

²⁵⁰ Collier, P., and Hoeffler, A., 2002, *Aid, policy and peace*. Defense and Peace Economics, 13, 435–450

²⁵¹ UN -HABITAT, Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD 12) , 2004, *Sustainable Recovery in Post-Crisis Situations*, Norwegian Ministry of the Environment

minimal professional requirement can be hired into well known world aid organizations.²⁵² The number of people which have been moving from the countryside to the cities outpaces job creation.²⁵³ *‘What is especially concerning is that many of the expected jobs and educational opportunities in urban areas are not realized and consequently, often crime, ethnic tensions and rising poverty create new threats to peace, security and development.’*²⁵⁴

Primarily are: the security, food and shelter which draw the big number of people into the city, when these conditions are fulfilled, it will be the job creation, education and urban services that will act as attractors. The newcomers usually invest all their savings into buildings for which they do not hold any legal authorization, even businesses and other valuable assets are hold outside the law, which from the lenders viewpoint it is considered as a “dead capital” and could not secure any loans for a very minimal financial help which could get them out of the poverty.²⁵⁵ Even those determined or maybe lucky enough to go through the legal system were faced with difficulties, such as *unpredictable regulations that lack logic but are always costly.*²⁵⁶

When the institutional system has experienced a functional break down, the only approach of addressing and fulfilling the socio-economical demands is the individual initiative, acting as the economic engine of the city from the once centralized system to the a-legal chaotic stage with a lot of emergent phenomena, in a range from ‘street commerce’, ‘wild housing’ to ‘public transport’ or ‘petrol selling’.²⁵⁷

*‘Emerging phenomena are not pre-determined — when the conventional apparatus of a city is paralyzed — only entirely different kinds of systems are capable of reviving the cities functioning.’*²⁵⁸

An architectural project of the Stealth group has done a very good research on how the informal economy develops on states with nonfunctional institutions. The logic behind

²⁵² Vockler, K., 2008, *Prishtina is Everywhere, Turbo Urbanism*, Architectura & Natura

²⁵³ Ghani, A., & Lockhart, C., 2008, *Fixing Failed States-A Framework for Rebuilding a Fractured World*, Oxford University Press, New York

²⁵⁴ UN-HABITAT, Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD 12) , 2004, *Sustainable Recovery in Post-Crisis Situations*, Norwegian Ministry of the Environment

²⁵⁵ Ghani, A., & Lockhart, C., 2008, *Fixing Failed States-A Framework for Rebuilding a Fractured World*, Oxford University Press, New York

²⁵⁶ Ibid.

²⁵⁷ Djokic, A., Kucina, I et al, 2003, *Beograd-Den Haag*, Stichting Beeldrecht te Hoofddorp,

²⁵⁸ Ibid.

their creation and the forms in which they evolve, have identified several characteristics of the informal economy such as the relations and influence that these businesses have among each other as well as with the centralized system. Adaptability is considered one of the strongest advantages of these businesses, since they are always testing the grounds and always ready for switching to alternatives, e.g. firstly they test the location by putting mobile construction, success of which will follow on with a physical consolidation. And, by taking no typology as fixed; the multi functionalism will host several more money sources than one rigid modality.²⁵⁹

The fractured economy of the post conflict state creates the situation for the international aid to be particularly effective in the first post-war decade.²⁶⁰ The pressure from media-driven public and political interests, makes NGO's to compete for their attention by setting up the relief projects in urban centers with large populations.²⁶¹

The fractured economy of the post conflict state creates the situation for the international aid to be particularly effective in the first post-war decade. The pressure from media-driven public and political interests, makes NGO's to compete for their attention by setting up the relief projects in urban centers with large populations.²⁶² Bearing in mind that the short term aid actions are impacting the long term development, the experience has proved that if the interventions are calculated to begin simultaneously they are ought to be more effective.²⁶³ Therefore it is important that the long term reconstruction and economic recovery begin at some stage in the post emergency phase, so that the strategic investment done during the emergency phase can contribute to more stable development.²⁶⁴

2.2.4 Social Infrastructure

²⁵⁹ Djokic, A., Kucina, I et al, 2003, *Beograd-Den Haag*, Stichting Beeldrecht te Hoofddorp,

²⁶⁰ Chauvet, L. & Collier, P.&D.M., 2010. *What explains aid project success in post-conflict situations?* Washington DC: The world bank Development Research Group Agriculture and rural Development Team.

²⁶¹ Deely, S., 2005, War, Health and Recovery, in Barakat S.(ed.), *After The Conflict-Reconstruction and Development in the Aftermath of War*, I.B. Tauris

²⁶² Vockler, K., 2008, *Prishtina is Everywhere, Turbo Urbanism*, Architectura & Natura

²⁶³ UN-HABITAT, Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD 12) , 2004, *Sustainable Recovery in Post-Crisis Situations*, Norwegian Ministry of the Environment

²⁶⁴ Ibid.

The social infrastructure of Kosova has been presented in the introduction part of the thesis, the emphasize was put more on a brief introduction of a present time situation; without explaining which were the inherited parameters of a social heritage and which were the latest due to the post conflict undertakings. This section will try to put light on the second, by naming the few most important local and international events which shaped the social behavior and experience.

The today urban sociology has been developed into much more complex issues, by encompassing the understanding of the social processes within the urban context together with political and economical forces behind their transformations.²⁶⁵

*War itself is a process of social transformation,*²⁶⁶ therefore it must be understood that the behaviors which derive after the conflict are mostly as consequences of the individual experiences of the war. The anarchy of the post conflict grounds makes the survived population entirely entitled to act upon their desire. It is the state transformation and the character of the international assistance which can foster or change these activities.²⁶⁷

The fast urbanization of the cities after the war, often and involuntarily as refugees having only few economic resources makes us to rethink not only how cities are to be understood, but also how people are to carry on and prosper in this kind of urban centers. The over crowded city by its size and density of the population, according to the urban sociologists has *an independent effect on social organization, with consequences for human experience and behavior.*²⁶⁸

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) report indicate that in 1999 there were some 15 million refugees in the world and the Internal Displaced Persons (IDP) were at between 20 million and 50 million, which means that three-quarter of the world's refugees have been displaced by ethnic conflicts.²⁶⁹ Therefore it is important that community development strategies, need to fit urban populations who often come from different areas, and support the diversity of interests and lifestyles.²⁷⁰²⁷¹

²⁶⁵ Hutchison, R., 2010, *Encyclopedia of Urban Studies*, SAGE Publications

²⁶⁶ SO⁺ Rensen J. S., 2006, *The Shadow Economy, War and State Building: Social Transformation and Re-stratification in an Illiberal Economy (Serbia and Kosova)*, *Journal of Contemporary European Studies*, 14 (3), 317–351, Routledge

²⁶⁷ Ibid.

²⁶⁸ Hutchison, R., 2010, *Encyclopedia of Urban Studies*, SAGE Publications

²⁶⁹ Charlesworth, E. 2006, *Architects without frontiers: War, reconstruction and design responsibility*. Elsevier Architectural Press.

²⁷⁰ UN-HABITAT, Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD 12) , 2004, *Sustainable Recovery in Post-Crisis Situations*, Norwegian Ministry of the Environment

²⁷¹ Hutchison, R., 2010, *Encyclopedia of Urban Studies*, SAGE Publications

*The pressure to maintain the physical infrastructure and political administration of a city experiencing such profound urban flux makes cities increasingly vulnerable to internal stress.*²⁷² The size, density and heterogeneity of the city can develop the urban society into two opposite directions: one can be that the dynamism produced can encourage the intellect, ideas and subcultures to build up, and prop up innovations *that eventually diffuse and bring about cultural changes across society*; whilst the opposite would be the creation of *anonymity, withdrawal, confusion, aversion and the sense of isolation and relative powerlessness.*²⁷³ Different strata of society will experience the post conflict urbanization differently, and it's all due to the economic circumstances rather than some urban ecological variable.²⁷⁴ The part of the population which is economically stable will find ways on prospering and increasing its resources, while the ones which are economically poor will feel deprived and excluded from the benefits of the city by causing isolation and fear. Consequently as an effect of fear or prosperity the society in the post conflict crisis will find ways formally or informally to secure themselves more. *The informal institutions through which people reach understandings among themselves, resolve conflicts and undertake a variety of collective actions are critical foundations of self-governance.*²⁷⁵ The informal actions are more prone to be conducted by the post conflict society because people are used to take care of themselves to survive on their own²⁷⁶, in Kosova even before the conflict the government, the institutions did not represent the concerns of the Albanian citizens, the institutions were synonym of distrust, there was no communication with the institutions that is why that the now days Albanians don't know how to communicate and articulate their needs.²⁷⁷

As mentioned earlier, it is the character of the international aid as well as the state transformation, which can channel the citizen's informal actions into straight forward and constructive development. On addressing the real needs of the population and gaining their trust, foremost it is important to identify the existing social groups and associations,

²⁷² Charlesworth, E., 2006, *Architects without frontiers: War, reconstruction and design responsibility*. Elsevier Architectural Press.

²⁷³ Hutchison, R., (2010) *Encyclopedia of Urban Studies*, SAGE Publications

²⁷⁴ Ibid.

²⁷⁵ Sawyer, A., 2004. Social Capital, Survival Strategies and their Potential for post-Conflict Governance in Libya. In *Linking the informal and formal sectors in helsinki*. Helsinki, 2004. Research paper 2005/15 EDGI and UNNU Wilder.

²⁷⁶ The Stealth Group, 2002, *The Wild City – Genetics of Uncontrolled Urban Processes*

²⁷⁷ Vockler, K., 2008, *Prishtina is Everywhere, Turbo Urbanism*, Architectura & Natura

by which it is meant all formal and informal networks that maintained the population over years of state failure.²⁷⁸ *The crucial point here is a consideration of non-state institutional arrangements, rooted in the initiatives of local people that have been the source of their resilience in the face of predation and violence,*²⁷⁹ - by this Sawyer on his study on Survival Strategies of Post Conflict Governance in Liberia explains that if the international community and the state fails on reflecting the capabilities of the local people and their extensions abroad; than it is more likely that the local community has been organized for dependency rather than self sustaining development. And, as Sawyer continues, it is only the understanding of the locally-based social capital and the appropriate use of it which can help the reconstruction from the bottom up, by providing a range variable patterns that can link communities in horizontal and vertical arrangements and constitute self-governing orders.

2.2.5 Urban Politics

At each of the previously treated sections of this study it was revealed that the post-conflict situation gives the possibility for the new development to happen, same as it will allow to the political reform to take part in the reconstruction process.

Democratization is one of the most important international community's supports to post conflict reconstruction.²⁸⁰ The process of democratization by the international community, has been a subject of several criticisms, usually pointing three factors of being main obstacles to the full achievement of the democracy: the financial help-which is thought to be less than it is needed; the timeframe – unrealistic, to short for such a big process; and the tailoring of the democratization agenda which is done externally, with not much linkage to the local context.²⁸¹

²⁷⁸ Sawyer, A., 2004. Social Capital, Survival Strategies and their Potential for post-Conflict Governance in Libya. In *Linking the informal and formal sectors in helsinki*. Helsinki, 2004. Research paper 2005/15 EDGI and UNNU Wider.

²⁷⁹ Ibid.

²⁸⁰ Woodrow Wilson International Centre for Scholars, 2004. *Project on Leadership and building state capacity*. [Online] Available at: www.wilsoncenter.org/topics/pubs/OCpaper.pdf [Accessed 2 December 2010].

²⁸¹ Ibid.

The state transitions from violent conflict toward the democratization follow more or less the same path assisted by the international community, it engages the peacekeeping force; the establishment of the interim government; and holding elections.²⁸² The holding of elections is considered to be first democratic step²⁸³, and it is international donor's hope that the political parties will develop in that way so they contribute to a peaceful political process, which pose a high risk of being volatile, with high insecurity and weak institutions.²⁸⁴ The system of sustainable governance can not be reached by the process of the government by itself or the creation of all formal institutions;²⁸⁵ it is precisely the assistance provided by the international community which can help overcome the possible aberration, by knowing the history and the social structure of the country when designing policies and programs to help facilitate the transformation of armed actors into political parties.²⁸⁶ *While supporting the transformation of former armed movements into political parties may serve conflict resolution objectives, it can have negative consequences for democratization efforts, due to this, donors often prefer less controversial "democracy assistance programs" such as supporting multi-party elections or developing a more "vibrant" civil society in order to link the state and society.*²⁸⁷

The methods of democratization bear many problems, the post conflict countries have the necessity for the promotion of more democratic government structures since it is oftentimes a demand of the citizenry, and it is foremost the lack of the democratic structures that at first put the country into a violent conflict.²⁸⁸

The city with no proper functional institutional system allows *the personal initiative to appear as the only possibility for fulfilling the citizen's demands*,²⁸⁹ with no clear

²⁸² Sawyer, A., 2004. Socail Capital, Survival Strategies and their Potential for post-Conflict Governance in LIbya. In *Linking the informal and formal sectors in helsinki*. Helsinki, 2004. Research paper 2005/15 EDGI and UNNU WIder.

²⁸³ Ibid.

²⁸⁴ Curtis, D.&Z.J., n.d. *Rebel movements and political party development in Post conflict societys- a short Literature Review*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "http://www.statesandsecurity.org/_pdfs/CurtisZeeuv.pdf"](http://www.statesandsecurity.org/_pdfs/CurtisZeeuv.pdf) http://www.statesandsecurity.org/_pdfs/CurtisZeeuv.pdf [Accessed 16 December 2010].

²⁸⁵ Sawyer, A., 2004. Socail Capital, Survival Strategies and their Potential for post-Conflict Governance in LIbya. In *Linking the informal and formal sectors in helsinki*. Helsinki, 2004. Research paper 2005/15 EDGI and UNNU WIder.

²⁸⁶ Curtis, D.&Z.J., n.d. *Rebel movements and political party development in Post conflict societys- a short Literature Review*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "http://www.statesandsecurity.org/_pdfs/CurtisZeeuv.pdf"](http://www.statesandsecurity.org/_pdfs/CurtisZeeuv.pdf) http://www.statesandsecurity.org/_pdfs/CurtisZeeuv.pdf [Accessed 16 December 2010].

²⁸⁷ Ibid.

²⁸⁸ Woodrow Wilson International Centre for Scholars, 2004. *Project on Leadership and building state capacity*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.wilsoncenter.org/topics/pubs/OCpaper.pdf"](http://www.wilsoncenter.org/topics/pubs/OCpaper.pdf) www.wilsoncenter.org/topics/pubs/OCpaper.pdf [Accessed 2 December 2010].

²⁸⁹ The Stealth Group , 2002, *The Wild City – Genetics of Uncontrolled Urban Processes*

distinguish of whether it is a new immigrant or long year citizens; they all grasp the opportunity of the chaotic situation. Therefore, as the demographic character of the urban areas changes, local political agendas have to follow the same change, appropriate to the new immigrant's different priorities,²⁹⁰ and must or can intervene in the distribution of a society's benefits and burdens.²⁹¹

Time when the comprehensive urban reconstruction planning (not only physical aspect) is about to begin, *'unfortunately, it is the period when international aid and development funding is usually in decline and reconstruction becomes the preserve of the newly established political elites and their business partners'*²⁹².

Therefore, the identification, training and selection of the public leaders that have to tackle the enormous post-conflict governance challenges, need to be considered inside the framework of the international post-conflict assistance where beside the conventional approach of organizing elections, building state institutions and strengthening civil society it needs to be working closely with political parties.²⁹³

It is Ghani and Lockhart, in their book 'Fixing Failed States' that best describe the successful transition of the failed states, by narrowing them into six factors. According to them the essential factor is the leadership and management team committed to a goal of transformation: by 'zero tolerance' attitude to corruption in the public purse; privileging the investments into human capital, in the skills necessary to drive the economy and staff the civil services; carefully crafting the public-private partnership; understanding the need to broaden from a narrow elite to a growing middle class; and, commitment to transform the individuals from subjects to citizens.

²⁹⁰ Hutchison, R., 2010, *Encyclopedia of Urban Studies*, SAGE Publications

²⁹¹ Abbott, J., 1996. *Sharing the City*. London: Earthscan.

²⁹² Charlesworth, E. 2006. *Architects without frontiers: War, reconstruction and design responsibility*. Elsevier Architectural Press

²⁹³ Curtis, D.&Z.J., n.d. *Rebel movements and political party development in Post conflict societies- a short Literature Review*.

[Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "http://www.statesandsecurity.org/_pdfs/CurtisZeeuv.pdf"](http://www.statesandsecurity.org/_pdfs/CurtisZeeuv.pdf)
http://www.statesandsecurity.org/_pdfs/CurtisZeeuv.pdf [Accessed 16 December 2010].

2.3 The Setting of PRISHTINA

The capital of Kosova, Prishtina, is administrative, educational, political and cultural center of Kosova and the most populous municipality. It is a temporary home to a big number of International Community on their mission for the reconstruction of the country. In 1991 Prishtina was counting 200,000 inhabitants, which according to different estimation has been changed considerably, varying from 300.000 to 500.000²⁹⁴.

City of Prishtina represents the main traffic connection in Kosova, with the only international airport, the only international railway and almost with all the most important roads that go through city. Prishtina Municipality is located in the central part of Kosova covering an area of 572 km². Prishtina relief is made from upraise terrain of 535-730m above sea level. The city is surrounded by inclines on its three sides, creating a situation of amphitheatric topography whereas in the north and south raises the Germia forest with its 1100m height of beautiful landscape.

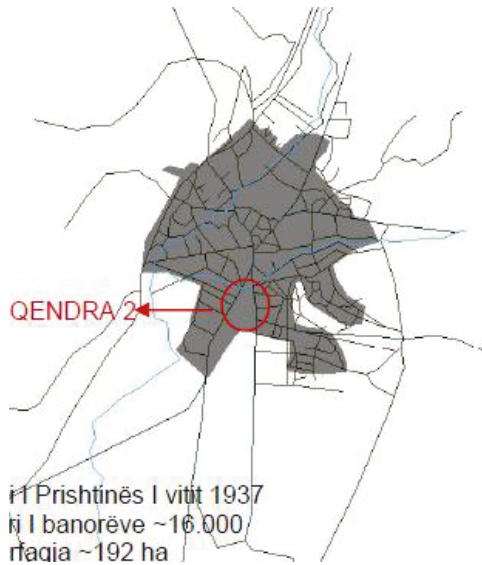
The first living traces in the area surrounding Prishtina, take us back to the pre-historic settlements. The autochthon settlement, Ulpiana, 7km away from Prishtina, was built during the 98-117 BC. As a settlement, Prishtina was first mentioned in 13th century, whilst in the 15th and 16th centuries, it was known as a powerful trade and financial center which attracted merchants from Genoa and Florence.

Traces of history are evident even in the formation of the city; Different administration brought different planning manners, by leaving three kind of urban structures:

1-The old part of the city – the historic zone of Prishtina, has kept the old tissue of the streets, but does not have the old structures of it, which unfortunately are being replaced by the new ones hence loosing the historical character of the zone.²⁹⁵

²⁹⁴ Municipal Assembly Prishtina, 2004, *Strategic Urban Development of Prishtina 2004-2020*, Prishtina

²⁹⁵ Ibid.



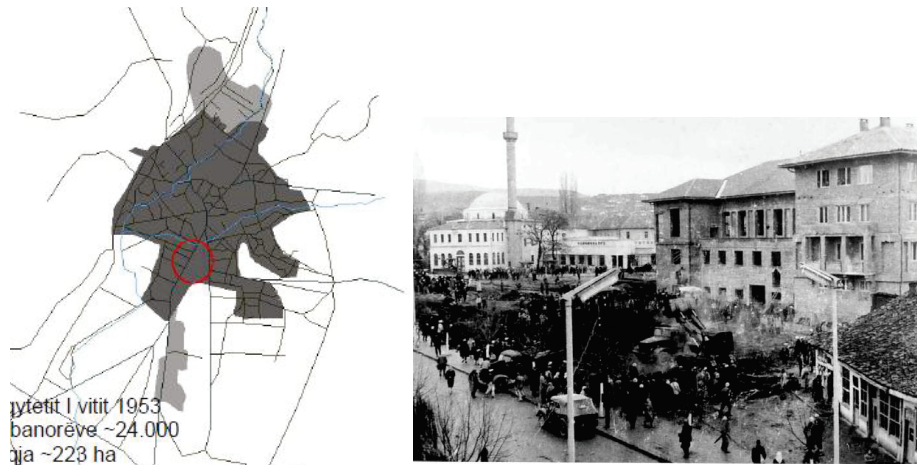
Map.2.1 Prishtina 1937
Source: Prishtina Strategic Plan (2004)



Ph.2.1 Old part of Prishtina during the Ottoman Period
Ph.2.2 Old part of Prishtina, 2004,

2-The urbanized part of the city with complex social structures (resident, public and economic), which were created after the Second World War, and most of them are concentrated in the center and on the southern part of the city.²⁹⁶

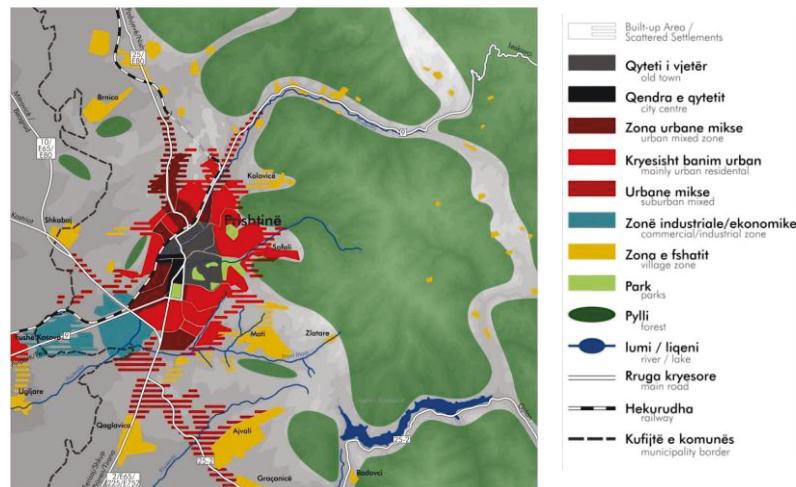
²⁹⁶ Municipal Assembly Prishtina, 2004, *Prishtina Urban Development 2004-2020, Strategic Plan*, The Department of Urban Planning and Construction



Map.2.2 Prishtina 1953
Source: Prishtina Strategic Plan (2004)

Ph.2.3 Prishtina Bazar being demolished 1950
Source: ESI (2006)²⁹⁷

3-Parts of the city which are scattered on the periphery of the city are composed from structures which are mainly mixed residential-economy. These structures were initiated by the private sector and were flourishing just after the war (1999).



Map.2.3 Prishtina Strategic Development Plan 2004; Source: Prishtina Strategic Plan (2004)

Area between the city center and the railway has a mixed destination and it is comprised from small industrial and business structures, big social complexes and new recently built

²⁹⁷ European Stability Initiative, 2006. *A future for Prishtina's past*. [Online] Available at: www.esiweb.org/index.php?lang=en&id=281&story_ID=12&slide_ID=1
www.esiweb.org/index.php?lang=en&id=281&story_ID=12&slide_ID=1 [Accessed 23 March 2009].

structures. Most of the big buildings were used by UNMIK and other international organizations. The longitudinal axis of the penetrating streets has experienced an enormous growth of urban mix consisted of shops, retail and residential units.



Ph.2.4 Dardania, southern part of Prishtina
Source: Unknown

In the southern part of the city, dominate the big residential areas such as Dardania and Ulpiana, while the other parts of the city are dominated by the individual mixed houses of the different ranges.

2.4 PRISHTINA'S POSTWAR URBAN 'developers' (change drivers)

"No. Cities are not built by architects, or by urban planners...

*Cities are built: by investors; by politicians; by lawyers and by technicians, last but not least, cities are built by the people, by the rich and the poor, by educated and the illiterate, by the long established urban families and the rural immigrants; and in the case of post conflict city, by refugees and IDP's coming from all kinds of backgrounds and experiences."*²⁹⁸

The reconstruction of the city of Prishtina just after the year 1999 was euphoric, in the sense that the whole population was acting as if it was in a state of emergency, with no time to plan. Emergency did not have the same meaning for all the involved in the postwar rebuilding. The rushes of the ones, who were in real need, influenced the other

²⁹⁸ Schacher, T., 2004. Who Builds a city, development of Kabul Reconstruction and planning issues. In *Architecture and behavior*., 2004. Switzerland.

part of the population who had a more secure situation, to rush as well. It was the most convenient time to realize one's own plan and act in the name of the emergency. The lack of any legislative framework to be respected enabled different actors to plan or not plan their intentions. The actors which were identified as urban developers in a post conflict city are:

- The Planning Institutions
- The Residents
- The International Organizations

As urban developers/ change drivers has been referred to the main actors, who have been directly or indirectly shaping the city in post conflict situation, it is about the influences they produce by changing the 'normal' course of the urban development. As *normal* it has been regarded to the process which is an expected state of a standard pattern of a country which has been consolidated in peace for a very long time. The definition of the *normal* course of actions in the post conflict country does not have the same meaning as in developed countries; it is actually considered as unusual course of actions and is precisely what is being described in this section. The 'developer' change drivers are usually mentioned while alluding to a positive influence leading to a growth, contrary to the connotation in this study where they are active and certainly causing a change but not for the improvement of the city, rather for its degradation.

By no means all three set of actors are interrelated with each other and is barely noticeable the clear cut of their impacts in the city. It is important to analyze all three categories in order to bring up the differences between their impacts. And, so before addressing the issue of the Impact of the International Community, is relevant to: lay down the quantum/strength of all urban impacts; their importance on the over all urban development of the city; so that each actor can be properly aligned with its actions and recognize their role.

2.4.1 PLANNING INSTITUTIONS-governance

Urban planning comprises: developing policies conform cities objectives; generating plans; and assign funds; it also decides how the policies have been managed and carried

out.²⁹⁹ 'Urban policy is the sum of all the efforts of governments and stakeholders, at the central and local level, focusing on urban issues and reinforcing the urban spirit'.³⁰⁰

Countries coming out of conflict usually do not have a legal government nor accord on how to establish the legitimate government, even if the case where the country has a government and most of the citizens recognize its legitimacy, it is the war and the chaotic situation in the aftermath of the war which disables it from delivering the adequate services.³⁰¹

Functioning governance is understood as a constructive relationship between state, civil society and the private sectors³⁰², and achieving this kind of the relationship is one of the most challenging tasks on the post conflict situation. The problem derives from the fact that there is no common language between planning and governance. Bearing that the old system of urban planning where most of the capital projections were done by the experts and top down approach, is not compatible with the contemporary governance's efforts of participation and stakeholders; and it presents difficulties on achieving harmonious relationship between these two.³⁰³ The best evidence of the non efficiency of the top-down decision-making process in urban planning is the failures of the master plans.³⁰⁴³⁰⁵ The same case was in Prishtina, where the existing plans after the conflict were the ones which were prepared at least 20 years ago, by a top down approach of the centralized institutions, and therefore outdated and un- implementable.³⁰⁶³⁰⁷

²⁹⁹ Sunita, Y., 2010. *Urban Planning in Ethnic Post Conflict Cities*. [Online] Available at: www.icesharing.wordpress.com/urban-planning-in-ethnic-popst-conflict-cities-by-sunita-yea

www.icesharing.wordpress.com/urban-planning-in-ethnic-popst-conflict-cities-by-sunita-yea [Accessed 11 December 2010].

³⁰⁰ D'hondt, F., 2007. *Re-creating Kosova Cities*. [Online] Available at: www.isocarp.net/data/case_studies/912.pdf [Accessed 21 January 2010].

³⁰¹ Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) and the Association of the US army (AUSA), 2003. *Final Report of the bi-partisan commission on post-Conflict* [Online] Available at: <http://csis.org/files/media/csis/pubs/playtowin.pdf> [Accessed 24 November 2010].

³⁰² Narang, Sh., & Reutersward, L., 2006, Improved governance and sustainable urban development, Strategic planning holds the key, *European Journal of Spatial Development*

³⁰³ Ibid.

³⁰⁴ D'hondt, F., 2007. *Re-creating Kosova Cities*. [Online] Available at: www.isocarp.net/data/case_studies/912.pdf [Accessed 21 January 2010].

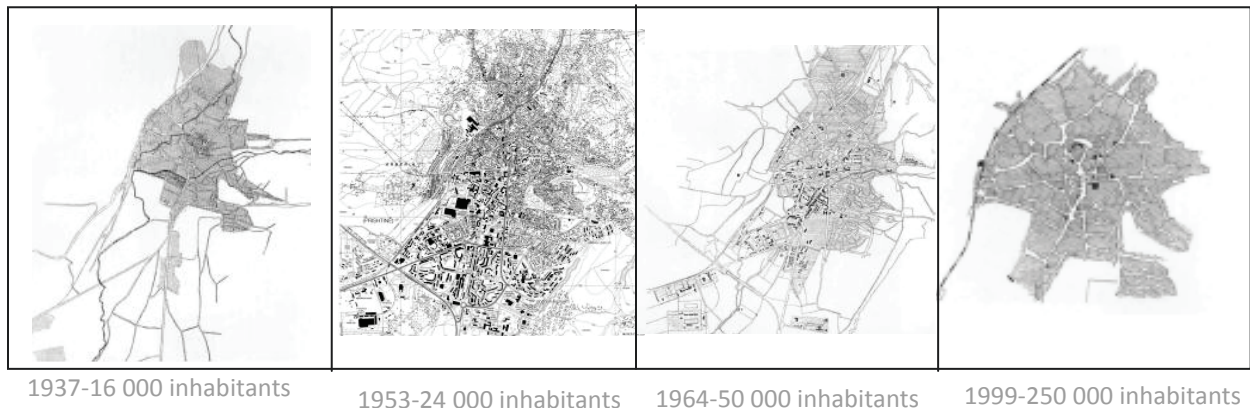
³⁰⁵ Narang, Sh., & Reutersward, L., 2006, Improved governance and sustainable urban development, Strategic planning holds the key, *European Journal of Spatial Development*

³⁰⁶ Ibid.

³⁰⁷ Institute for Spatial Planinng, 2004. *Kosova Spatial Development Plan 2005-1015*. Prishtine: Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning.

		Inhabitants
"Regulation Plan of Prishtina", (1937)		16.000
"Second Regulation Plan" (1948).	There is no evidence that this document ever existed, not even the basic parameters from which it was supposed to be created	
The General Urban Plan (1953-1980)	950 Ha.	50.000
"Directive Traffic Plan and the Destination of the City Surfaces", 1967	1950, 00 ha	Surface
The General Plan of Prishtina 1988 - 2000	4335 ha	192, 72 ha

Tab.2.2. Prishtina Urban Planning during the Yugoslavian era



Map.2.4 Prishtina Plans 1937-1999
Source: Prishtina Strategic Plan 2004

The urban planning issues in Kosova were assisted by the UN-HABITAT office, operating in Kosova since the year 1999. At first UN-Habitat's initial interventions were focused on the creation of the institutions which would arrange the property issues as the Housing and Property Directorate, the Kosova Cadastre Agency while later on it was the building of capacities for efficient management of local governments through LoGo (Local Government Programme) and Municipal Support Programme.³⁰⁸³⁰⁹

D'Hondt, one of the international planners of the UN-habitat Kosova, notes that first and foremost it is the local institutional staff that needs to be re-educated towards an inclusive, participatory and multi-disciplinary approach of planning. The local government had limited capacity³¹⁰³¹¹, especially at the municipal level with short-staffed

³⁰⁸ D'hondt, F., 2007. *Re-creating Kosova Cities*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.isocarp.net/data/case_studies/912.pdf"](http://www.isocarp.net/data/case_studies/912.pdf) www.isocarp.net/data/case_studies/912.pdf [Accessed 21 January 2010].

³⁰⁹ Narang, Sh., & Reutersward, L., 2006, Improved governance and sustainable urban development , Strategic planning holds the key, *European Journal of Spatial Development*

³¹⁰ Narang, Sh., & Reutersward, L., 2006, Improved governance and sustainable urban development , Strategic planning holds the key, *European Journal of Spatial Development*

administrations working for very low income, lacking know how and basic equipment. While the other UN-habitat's international planners in Kosova, on their study about the Kosova governance's role on sustainable planning, point out that the solution to the problem was urgent strategic planning for the entire territory of province.

As time reveals both of the propositions where taken into consideration; but as the process of planning has to go through different urban layers until its implementation, it is enough that only one of them to be dysfunctional so that the whole planning process stops the progress.

Kosova's local and national authorities could not manage the ever growing demand for housing, infrastructure, and services; therefore *the development was always to be a few steps ahead of the plan – thus continuing to be chaotic and unsustainable.*³¹²

Another issue which held back the process of planning was the problem of the land ownership, which was very complex and could not be resolved for a short period, such as the privatization of the state bodies; housing and property restitution issues. It took time until the Cadastre (register of property) got fully functionalized so that planning can be realistic and implementable.³¹³

On the other hand, there was the local initiative from the city's leading urban planner Rexhep Luci, on September 2000, for the preparation of a new urban plan. On the workshop called "Vision for Prishtina, 2000-2005" primarily was to be tackled the problem of the illegal buildings, in which case with the help of other local professionals, students, as well as with the support of UN administration it was decided for the abolition of the three most absurd illegal construction, among 2000 documented.³¹⁴ But, the whole initiative was diminished after Rexhep Luci got killed; it was UNMIK that issued a new Regulation on Construction, named after him, confirming the requirement for building permits from the competent municipal authority, a new Law on Construction which passed in 2004; however it was done to little for the enforcement of that law.³¹⁵

³¹¹ D'hondt, F., 2007. *Re-creating Kosova Cities*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.isocarp.net/data/case_studies/912.pdf"](http://www.isocarp.net/data/case_studies/912.pdf) www.isocarp.net/data/case_studies/912.pdf [Accessed 21 January 2010].

³¹² Narang, Sh., & Reutersward, L., 2006, Improved governance and sustainable urban development , Strategic planning holds the key, *European Journal of Spatial Development*

³¹³ Narang, Sh., & Reutersward, L., 2006, Improved governance and sustainable urban development , Strategic planning holds the key, *European Journal of Spatial Development*

³¹⁴ European Stability Initiative, 2006. *Utopian Visions, governance failures in Kosova's capital*. Discussion Paper. ESI.

³¹⁵ Ibid.

So, it was from that moment that the architects closed their eyes in front of the wild building, an attitude supported by the idea that the “wild building” is not considered as an act of architecture, but rather a destruction of it ³¹⁶; by highlighting the importance of state’s and governance’s obligation on the enforcement of law.

The city was being developed by no state regulation; it was directed by economic factors and private investors. Lack of proper legislation, enabled the individual construction of houses and with no official permission for any kind of construction, which resulted on 75% overbuilt area of the city³¹⁷. At first the trend of the illegal buildings was not prohibited by the authorities, in the explanation that it is part of the reconstruction process³¹⁸. In some cases, the municipality provided and approved construction permits called “urban consent,” which even though it did not legally recognize the status of the property, the municipality could have some degree of control or regulation on the situation of informal or illegal building³¹⁹. But again implies an unofficial status in the eyes of the municipality even though they have it on record. As Gartska notes, in short, it was a best effort attempt by a weak and stressed municipality at implementing urban planning that was experiencing widespread construction, rebuilding, and in/return migration during a post conflict era. According to the data provided from the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning from the year 2000 up to 2004 Kosova counted 15.000 illegal buildings³²⁰.

Respond to this urban chaos was the “Urban Strategic Plan 2020” organized by the city administration of Prishtina, in the year 2004. It was created within period of 4 months with the help of German planning agencies. Due to the lack of basic data (e.g. number of the population, migration in and out the city), from which the planning is supposed to start, provoked a lot of reactions.

The author Dobruna, a local UN habitat local employee by indicating the hierarchy of the urban plans according to the Law on Spatial Planning 2003/14, which demands that the municipalities have to draft the Municipal Development Plan (MDP), Urban

³¹⁶ Djokic, A., Kucina, I et al, 2003, *Beograd-Den Haag*, Stichting Beeldrecht te Hoofddorp,

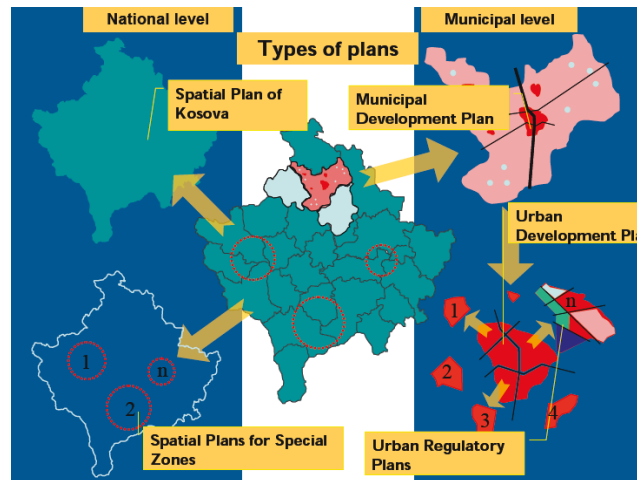
³¹⁷ Vockler, K., 2008, *Prishtina is Everywhere, Turbo Urbanism*, Architectura & Natura

³¹⁸ Ibid.

³¹⁹ Garstka, J., 2010, *Post-conflict urban planning: The regularization process of an informal neighborhood in Kosova/o*, Habitat International 34/pp 86–95

³²⁰ Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning of Kosova

Development Plan (UDP) and Regulatory Plans, she highlights the fact that the Municipality of Prishtina has only drafted 15 Regulatory Plans, based on the Urban Strategic Plan (2004-2020), which lacks a legal basis³²¹. These regulatory plans cover approx. 2688 ha and are drafted from the year 2005 – 2009.³²²



Map.2.5. Levels and procedures of Spatial Planning Law,
Source: Zhuri, H. (2007)³²³

According to the study which was done by the European Stability Initiative (ESI), the plan which was supposed to be the foundation for all future development was basing its urban vision in untrustworthy information. The plan was based on an estimate of 650 000 inhabitants while ESI counted 200 000 - 250 000, by calculating the number of households connected to the water supply. According to ESI the Urban Strategic Plan did not offer strategies for coping with actual problems, like: essential safety standards; the infrastructure-especially water supplies and wastewater removal; as well as with the social problems which occurred due to the unregulated construction. According to ESI as the most loudly opponent of the plan, it is precisely the lack of realism, focus and enforcement that classify the plan as a failure. In the year 2020, the plan entails a demographic projection of 650.000 inhabitants, which does not address the same issues as having a city with 250 000 inhabitants; or 70 000 cars entering the city versus 12 000

³²¹ Dobruna, A., 2009, *Low Carbon Prishtina, Mission Im(possible)?*, proceedings of the 45th ISOCARP Congress 2009

³²² Ibid.

³²³ Zhuri, H., 2007. *Levels and Procedures of Spatial Planning Summer School at Swansea University*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.planningsummerschool.org.uk/pdfs/Hidajete_Zhuri_presentation.pdf"](http://www.planningsummerschool.org.uk/pdfs/Hidajete_Zhuri_presentation.pdf)
www.planningsummerschool.org.uk/pdfs/Hidajete_Zhuri_presentation.pdf [Accessed 12 September 2010].

counted cars by ESI. The second opposition is that plan did not address the actual concerns of the citizens, but rather those of an imaginary utopian city of the distant future. As third, ESI emphasizes the enforceability³²⁴, an issue which continues to be an obstacle to many processes and not limited only to urban planning. It is precisely the corruption the main encumber to the enforcement and especially in post conflict settings.

³²⁵³²⁶ The endemic concern of corruption is more sensitive in the post conflict country due to the *large amounts of donor funds flow through nascent polities composed of weak or even nonexistent institutions; a leadership and political class often lacking in political legitimacy, moral credibility, and/ or administrative competence; and a weak technocratic cadre, without essential economic and financial management skills.* ³²⁷

Corruption is predominant in the construction sector: due to large sums of money involved which makes it easier to hide corrupt and increase the budget; the public private contact due to heavy state regulation; building defects hidden finally in the structure delivered due to the given bribe to the individuals who certify correctness of work done; and most of all, it is the contractual procession which is long in the construction and gives *endless opportunities for corruption and high chances of getting away with it.* ³²⁸

Urban planning in Kosova has been redefined according to international planning “ideology” ³²⁹, but as D’Hondt remarks there are some issues which need to be retuned or reframed in post conflict countries, alluding to Kosova as a case on its own, that could be more effective. The account was given to the inclusive planning, but demanding the involvement of the ALL stakeholders, targeting the vulnerable and the poor people in the country; field and action oriented community planning; slow formal planning substituted

³²⁴ The municipal Department of Inspectorate employs only three building inspectors, together with one driver, one official responsible for the execution of demolition orders and 13 administrative staff.³ In most cases, the Municipality has to engage private companies to carry out the demolition work under police supervision, which turns out to be a very costly process. However, the 2005 municipal budget provided for only €30,000 to cover demolitions. The work of the municipal building inspectors is supervised by the Construction Inspectorate in the Kosova Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning. However, the Ministry itself has only one inspector.(ESI)

³²⁵ Leenders, R., 2006. *Corruption and postwar Reconstruction*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.home.nedewerker.uva.nl/r.e.c.leenders/page2.html"](http://www.home.nedewerker.uva.nl/r.e.c.leenders/page2.html) www.home.nedewerker.uva.nl/r.e.c.leenders/page2.html [Accessed 20 December 2010].

³²⁶ World Bank, 1999, *Aid Coordination and Post-Conflict Reconstruction: the West Bank and Gaza Experience* Precise, issue 185, World Bank Operational Evaluation Department,

³²⁷ Ibid.

³²⁸ Leenders, R., 2006. *Corruption and postwar Reconstruction*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.home.nedewerker.uva.nl/r.e.c.leenders/page2.html"](http://www.home.nedewerker.uva.nl/r.e.c.leenders/page2.html) www.home.nedewerker.uva.nl/r.e.c.leenders/page2.html [Accessed 20 December 2010].

³²⁹ D’hondt, F., 2007. *Re-creating Kosova Cities*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.isocarp.net/data/case_studies/912.pdf"](http://www.isocarp.net/data/case_studies/912.pdf) www.isocarp.net/data/case_studies/912.pdf [Accessed 21 January 2010].

or combined with fast track action planning and sometimes complemented with informal arrangements; sustainable actions created with the involvement of all cultural groups, can be as much as necessary to begin with planning even if there is no money, staff or data; creation of network will allow the flow of knowledge, exchanging and learning the new smart planning.

2.4.2 CITIZENS

*A city is the characteristic physical and social unit of civilization. It possesses size, density, grain, outline and pattern. The people who live in it shape these properties and are shaped by them.*³³⁰

Prishtina as the capital of Kosova did not suffer the same physical destruction as the other parts of Kosova, it was still inhabitable, and its central role was more emphasized just after the war due to its fast recovery and more possibilities for its return to normality. The surrounding settlements whose story of war had a more damaging impact, left it's inhabitant with no choice than to head toward the capital, in search for a shelter and decent life. There were 300 000 houses in existence before the war in Kosova and one third of it was destroyed during the war.³³¹ The biggest war damages happened in rural areas. Unemployment in rural areas was increased due to the non functional economical system: lack of raw material, round devices, and loss of the market. Nowadays only 30% of the working labors is engaged (RIINVEST) whilst 10% works in informal farming or owns a land of half hectare which they cultivate; 40% are officially or nonofficial unemployed.³³² According to UNFPA migration study of the seven main cities of Kosova (tab.4), it is well evident that the movement of the population toward the capital Prishtina is the biggest.

Regions	In-migrants from regions	In-migrants from other districts
Gjakova	500	600

³³⁰ Lynch, K., 1954. The form of the city. *Scientific America*, 190(4), pp.54-63.

³³¹ Institute for Spatial Planning, 2004. *Kosova Spatial Development Plan 2005-1015*. Prishtine: Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning.

³³² Municipal Assembly Prishtina, 2004, Prishtina Urban Development 2004-2020, *Strategic Plan*, The Department of Urban Planning and Construction

Gjilan	1000	1600
Mitrovica	900	4700
Peja	3700	4900
Prizren	2000	4400
Pristina	8100	17000
Ferizaj	1000	4400
Total	17200	37600

Tab. 2.3 Number of In-migrants from Other Regions and Districts 1998-2003
Source: UNFPA (2003) cited in Vathi and Richard (2007)³³³

The huge influx of people to Prishtina after the 1999 conflict from other parts of Kosova placed tremendous pressure on the existing infrastructure in the municipality, from accommodation to public services and roads.

City urban structure went through restructure phases, impacted by different cultural and political changes, which resulted on the loss of the cultural and architectural spirit of the city. The period of after war (1999), is characterized with a spontaneous trend of development, stimulated by the private initiative for building private, business and residential building, which caused the suffocation of the open spaces. The building of the illegal individual houses resulted on the degradation of the urban structure and unplanned growth of the city of Prishtina. These urban zones and neighboring parts of the rural zones are developed into quarters and densely settlements, with no technical communal infrastructure and as such have created barriers which do not allow further structured growth of the city.

There are different explanation toward the citizen's construction activities and anarchic development of the city; according to some observation it is the lifestyle of the immigrants coming from the rural area, which is *a very traditional and nearly tribal character, not knowing how to live together and to develop a new public realm in cities.*³³⁴ In which point Barakat argues by bringing out the chaotic development as a result of the conflict between 'haves' and 'have-nots', more precisely the long ignored rural communities, will express their revolt through the illegal and carless actions by

³³³ Vathi, Z., & B.R., 2007. *Migration and poverty reduction in Kosova*. C12. Brighton: Univeristy of Sussex Development research Centre on Migration, Globalization and Poverty.

³³⁴ D'hondt, F., 2007. *Re-creating Kosova Cities*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.isocarp.net/data/case_studies/912.pdf"](http://www.isocarp.net/data/case_studies/912.pdf) www.isocarp.net/data/case_studies/912.pdf [Accessed 21 January 2010].

trying to declare themselves against the urban centers that always received a greater attention.³³⁵

Different groups have different explanation about the lack of the community organization: one is the family based organization patterns³³⁶ and the second is the fact that the Kosova Albanians for the first time of the modern history have to rely on themselves and the help of the International Community whose help is actually taking away the motivation of self organization.³³⁷ The mistake was that of the international community, by approaching the local community as beneficiaries rather than partners in the recovery process, and not taking into consideration the fact that these people represent future human resources in the post-conflict and post-crisis environments.³³⁸

The de-motivation for the community organization did not affect the individual motivation for the reconstruction of the houses which began immediately after the war, and was done with an unusual will, mostly on account of individual abilities. The construction material was partially financed by the international donors and partially from the support of the relatives, in particular the ones who lived abroad. The traditional configuration of Albanian society made possible the everyday existence, and was relying heavily on the help of the family; best described by the financial assistance that Kosova families were getting from several hundred thousand Albanians living in Western Europe and the USA.³³⁹ The Diaspora remittances plays a significant role over the development of Kosova, whereas 30% of Kosova Albanians depended on direct support from their relatives' abroad³⁴⁰, even though this influence has shrink during last years it still is an important factor.³⁴¹³⁴² And, the money received was primarily invested in the construction, due to the high demand for housing.³⁴³ The booming construction was not limited only to the migrants but also the old established families which were taking the

³³⁵ Charlesworth, E., 2006, *Architects without frontiers: War, reconstruction and design responsibility*. Elsevier Architectural Press

³³⁶ Vockler, K., 2008, *Prishtina is Everywhere, Turbo Urbanism*, Architectura & Natura

³³⁷ D'hondt, F., 2007. *Re-creating Kosova Cities*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.isocarp.net/data/case_studies/912.pdf"](http://www.isocarp.net/data/case_studies/912.pdf)
www.isocarp.net/data/case_studies/912.pdf [Accessed 21 January 2010].

³³⁸ Michaels, S., 2001, *Participatory Process* (Holistic Disaster Recovery 2001), University of Colorado

³³⁹ Sorensen, J.r., 2006. The shadow Economy, war and state building: Social Transformation and Re-stratification in an Illiberal Economy (Serbia and Kosova). *Journal of Contemporary European Studies*, 14(3), pp.317-51.

³⁴⁰ Maliqi, S., 1998, *Separate Worlds*, Dukagjini Publishing

³⁴¹ Sorensen, J.r., 2006. The shadow Economy, war and state building: Social Transformation and Re-stratification in an Illiberal Economy (Serbia and Kosova). *Journal of Contemporary European Studies*, 14(3), pp.317-51.

³⁴² Vockler, K., 2008, *Prishtina is Everywhere, Turbo Urbanism*, Architectura & Natura

³⁴³ Ibid.

advantage of the legal vacuum and turning the construction into high profit over time.³⁴⁴

*The unconscious abuse of the city is a process in which nearly all who live in the city participate equally today.*³⁴⁵

The coordinated building procedures between of an investor, an urban planner, architect designer, banker, city department, user and developer have been experiencing a very simplified scheme into do-it-yourself model.³⁴⁶

The result of these construction activities is suspicious, seen from the technical quality and safety standards perspective as well as from the creation of stable urban structure which has to be functional in next decades for a proper urban city center. The most encountered safety problems are: *blocking emergency lanes, the removal of load-bearing walls on ground floors in order to create shop space, or the addition of extra floors on top of buildings, executed without engineering help.*³⁴⁷

The city becomes a testing ground by cultivating new urban/architectural species³⁴⁸³⁴⁹; most of the buildings test their limits by some of them going and beyond what is acceptable, for example: the entire new house built on top of the roof of a high rise building, or the neighboring building totally blocking the sunlight of the other, and many other cases, which best show the situation in which the desire for profit acts free from state regulation and fearless from the state penalty.



Ph.2.5. Over built houses on top of the residential high rise building- Dardania residential neighborhood/Prishtina

Ph.2.6. Ground Floor as a commercial asset- Arberia residential neighborhood/Prishtina

³⁴⁴ Vockler, K., 2008, *Prishtina is Everywhere, Turbo Urbanism*, Architectura & Natura

³⁴⁵ General plan of Belgrade 2021, Preliminary document by the City Planning Organisation, 2001 quoted in Djokic, A., Kucina, I et al (2003) Beograd-Den Haag, Stichting Beeldrecht te Hoofddorp

³⁴⁶ Ibid.

³⁴⁷ Vockler, K., 2008, *Prishtina is Everywhere, Turbo Urbanism*, Architectura & Natura

³⁴⁸ Ibid.

³⁴⁹ Djokic, A., Kucina, I et al ,2003, *Beograd-Den Haag*, Stichting Beeldrecht te Hoofddorp

Ground floor is considered as a commercial asset and therefore the transformation of the common rooms, garbage depots and entrances of housing blocks into mini-markets, gyms, cafés, and beauty saloons, medical and dental practices is as a must do action.³⁵⁰

It is rather easy to recognize the western impact on Kosovar society, a big number of commercial functions which can almost be find in any other western country: expensive restaurants, high tech shops, designer shops, etc., but even though this created situation is something for which most of underdeveloped countries would aspire, the process has began to rapidly and to suddenly.³⁵¹ As Turmusani an international researcher in Kosova notes that pace of the development happened faster than it should, the local population did not analyze and think about what the future will bring and if this level of living can be maintained and on the years to come.³⁵²

Kai Vockler wrote a book about the illegal buildings in Prishtina, and on his study there were identified three different directions of illegal development: the expansion outside the city fringe, mainly on the agriculture land; the over built inner city, by filling the property with the greatest possible structural volume; and the different ways of putting additions to the existing buildings. The recognized developments are generally done based on the individual interests who do not match with the overall social interest. The overburdening of the technical and social infrastructure, which at some point will reach its limits will result in problems of not having access to the infrastructure and city utilities at all by that making the life in the area unbearable as well as hardening the functioning of the city as a whole, and decreasing the value of the property. One interesting point raised by Vockler is the identity and image of the city, influenced by the westerns, and the newcomers. The aspiration of being part of urban international culture, results on the pale copies of the traditions and norms of western architecture³⁵³ which by neglecting the local context are presented as tasteless and “turbo architecture”³⁵⁴.

³⁵⁰ Djokic, A., Kucina, I et al, 2003, *Beograd-Den Haag*, Stichting Beeldrecht te Hoofddorp

³⁵¹ Turmusani, M., 2001. *Disability and development in Kosova: the case for community based rehabilitation*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.aifo.it/english/resources/online/apdrj/apdrj102/Kosova.pdf"](http://www.aifo.it/english/resources/online/apdrj/apdrj102/Kosova.pdf)
www.aifo.it/english/resources/online/apdrj/apdrj102/Kosova.pdf [Accessed 2 February 2008].

³⁵² Ibid.

³⁵³ Charlesworth, E., 2006, *Architects without frontiers: War, reconstruction and design responsibility*. Elsevier Architectural Press

³⁵⁴ An originally Srdjan Jovanovic Weiss's definition" Turbo Architecture is global because it rejects modernism and embraces forms that either existed before modernism or else followed it. Turbo architecture tends, consciously or unconsciously, toward oriental forms and presents them as an authentic legacy" cited in Vockler, K., (2008) *Prishtina is Everywhere, Turbo Urbanism, Architectura & Natura*

The citizens' initiative of benefiting from the situation is enormous and it involves all categories of the society, therefore it is quite difficult on differentiating the initial driving forces behind these illegal actions. As seen from the studies of the others the most immediate illegal construction actions in the post conflict country would be of those who do not have shelter, and are in need for the basic physical construction, for surviving, but *the informal settlements in the context of post-conflict Kosova do not solely include slum squatter settlements, they mostly are middle class to upper class communities.*³⁵⁵ The fact is that most of the illegal buildings are undertaken by those who had actually money and could swiftly turn it into high profit, the best opportunity was with the international community, which was ready to pay a high rent for a well built and safe apartment or an office. The reality in Prishtina is that there were cases when the constructor would build the structure without priory knowing the destination of it³⁵⁶, dividing the space into big areas with the hope that the first target could be an international office. That would be the most easily profit while with time the big structures if did not have luck with the international community would be rented to the locals without any problem of having to transform it into something else; or as many buildings, they would be left empty until it next destination.

2.4.3 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS mission in Kosova

In June of 1999 with KFOR troops entering Kosova, the temporary international administration was set up. It was called the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosova, (UNMIK) and it was responsible for helping Kosova, to carry out and synchronize necessary administrative tasks. Setting up the foundation of a vital functioning country meant creation and development: of judicial system, education, police, health service, customs, banking and post-telecommunications. According to U.N. Security Council Resolution 1244, adopted on June 10 (see Appendix 1); the rebuilding

³⁵⁵ Garstka, J., 2010. *Post conflict Urban plannin: The Regularization process of an informal neighborhood in Kosova*. 34. Prishtina: Habitat International.

³⁵⁶ Vockler, K., 2008, *Prishtina is Everywhere, Turbo Urbanism*, Architectura & Natura

of the Kosova civil society and the formation of the governing structure should be done based on four Pillars:

- Pillar I: Humanitarian affairs, under the direction of the UNHCR;
- Pillar II: Civil administration, led by UNMIK;
- Pillar III: Democratization and reconstruction, under the auspices of the OSCE;
- Pillar IV: Economic development, led by the European Union (EU).

Given that UNMIK set itself as an interim administration whose plan was, to give to Kosova its decision-making role in as brief time as possible. Its mission did start immediately, primarily with structuring of a Provisional Institutions of Self-Government (PISG).³⁵⁷ Even after the elections were held on 2002 when most of the powers were loaded to the PISG (except for the police and judicial system), UN was still in control of the actions of the PISG, entitled to full powers as well as the right for veto.³⁵⁸ But Perrit, Professor of Law and former Dean at Chicago-Kent College of Law points out the slowness of UNMIK on organizing its civil administration and that the unevenness in the quality of its governance has done almost nothing to help resolve of final status, the only success he attributes to UNMIK, is in infrastructure reconstruction and in monitoring of four rounds of peaceful and fair local elections.³⁵⁹

The 1244 resolution empowered UN (Special Representative) “to control the implementation of the international civil presence and ensure that they operate toward the same goals and in a supportive manner” while the reality tells something else as Turmusani who worked as a researcher for Handicap International – Kosova, that *‘UNMIK by virtue of their mandate, issues policies and lays down the procedures to regulate the work of NGOs. There is however, a clear lack of co-ordination and co-operation between partners.’*³⁶⁰

Post conflict situation brings a range of different political, economical and military actors into the scene, and each of them has their own way of delivering the aid thus can be seen

³⁵⁷ Ariño, V. A., Morena, R. G., (2008) An Approach to the Kosova Post-War Rehabilitation Process from a Gender Perspective, Emmvscola de cultura de pau

³⁵⁸ Ibid.

³⁵⁹ Perrit, H.H.J., 2005. *Final Status of Kosova*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.cklawreview.com/wp-content/uploads/vol80no1/PerrittIntro.pdf"](http://www.cklawreview.com/wp-content/uploads/vol80no1/PerrittIntro.pdf) www.cklawreview.com/wp-content/uploads/vol80no1/PerrittIntro.pdf [Accessed 13 January 2011].

³⁶⁰ Turmusani, M., 2001. *Disability and development in Kosova: the case for community based rehabilitation*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.aifo.it/english/resources/online/apdrj/apdrj102/Kosova.pdf"](http://www.aifo.it/english/resources/online/apdrj/apdrj102/Kosova.pdf) www.aifo.it/english/resources/online/apdrj/apdrj102/Kosova.pdf [Accessed 2 February 2008].

by bringing different kinds of economic assistance, including attendant political and economic conditionality.³⁶¹ The diverse tasks, skills, set of guidelines and goals of so many international agencies bring the humanitarian battlefield into the overlapping of responsibilities. On the competitive side if there is no structured and organized coordination among them, there will be an immense race of who would be the first to deal with the particular problem, take the leadership and find its place in the new liberated country.³⁶²³⁶³

According to UNDG/ECHA report, the period of transition from war to peace is the period when the joint venture between the international community and local citizens is central on helping creating conditions for political stability, security, justice and social equity.³⁶⁴ Leaving to understand that the role of the international community is the process of reconstruction is decisive in particular when the local society is not able of dealing with.³⁶⁵

Foreign aid regardless of the political reason is not in itself sufficient for nation-building, although it may be essential for the development of Kosovar society.³⁶⁶

Except for the creation of an artificial environment in Kosova which does not seem to be sustainable; international NGOs have also promoted a feeling of dependency and reliance on external help, rather than creation of self capabilities, self confidence or local strength and resources.³⁶⁷ This happened because the emergency practices have continued until now and the agencies have been slow to adopt a more sustainable approach to community development.³⁶⁸ Or according to the World Bank the reason why the aid recipient are not at the driver's seat it's because of the large financial sums which are being required; or the unusual nature of some of the demands being placed on the donor community; but

³⁶¹ World Bank , 1999, *Aid Coordination and Post-Conflict Reconstruction: the West Bank and Gaza Experience*, *Precis*, issue 185, World Bank Operational Evaluation Department,

³⁶² Turmusani, M., 2001. *Disability and development in Kosova: the case for community based rehabilitation*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.aifo.it/english/resources/online/apdrj/apdrj102/Kosova.pdf"](http://www.aifo.it/english/resources/online/apdrj/apdrj102/Kosova.pdf)
www.aifo.it/english/resources/online/apdrj/apdrj102/Kosova.pdf [Accessed 2 February 2008].

³⁶³ World Bank , 1999, *Aid Coordination and Post-Conflict Reconstruction: the West Bank and Gaza Experience*, *Precis*, issue 185, World Bank Operational Evaluation Department,

³⁶⁴ UNDG/ECHA, 2004. *Report on Transition Issues*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.undg.org/index.cfm"](http://www.undg.org/index.cfm)
www.undg.org/index.cfm [Accessed 1 March 2009].

³⁶⁵ Hasic, T., 2004. *Reconstruction Planning in post conflict zones in Bosnia and Herzegovina ad the international community*. Doctoral Dissertation. Royal Institute of Technology - Sweden.

³⁶⁶ Turmusani, M., 2001. *Disability and development in Kosova: the case for community based rehabilitation*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.aifo.it/english/resources/online/apdrj/apdrj102/Kosova.pdf"](http://www.aifo.it/english/resources/online/apdrj/apdrj102/Kosova.pdf)
www.aifo.it/english/resources/online/apdrj/apdrj102/Kosova.pdf [Accessed 2 February 2008].

³⁶⁷ Ibid.

³⁶⁸ Ibid.

most importantly is due to the different historical, national, economical, commercial and political interests that the donors and the local stakeholders have in relation to the area/problem.³⁶⁹

Another important issue as Leenders, a professor of Politics of Corruption and Transnational Crime stresses is the conditions of weak local institutional capacity to distribute the large inflows of recourses. It is just at the beginning of the new post era when the institutional capacity is weak and the pressure of doing things highest when the institutions are lowest causes ending or ignoring rules.³⁷⁰

The enthusiasm of the International Agencies to rebuild immediately and the eagerness to satisfy the donors whose main concern are quick delivered results of speedy economic reconstruction or icon-building, are just few to be named as pressing assistance actions taken at the expense of social integration and peace-making.³⁷¹

According to USAID N.G.O. Sustainability Index for 2006; the number of registered groups in Kosova was 3,800, a much smaller share of which was active, circa 150.³⁷² Just after the war, approx. 300 international aid agencies were registered as active in Kosova³⁷³, and due to lack of employment for the young Kosovars, most youngsters moved from villages to towns and from towns to the capital, as the *only city with a growing tertiary economy, mainly due to the (temporal) international presence*.³⁷⁴ But, with the time, gradually and systematically the International Community started phasing-down, by going into another crises zone or simply there was no more work for them in Kosova. The presence of these internationals was short; the impact of some of them and what they left behind was of the same length too, while some of the others left visible traces. It's been 10 years since the war has been finished and there was a plenty of time to

³⁶⁹ World Bank , 1999, *Aid Coordination and Post-Conflict Reconstruction: the West Bank and Gaza Experience*, *Precis*, issue 185, *World Bank Operational Evaluation Department*,

³⁷⁰ Leenders, R., 2006. *Corruption and postwar Reconstruction*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.home.nedewerker.uva.nl/r.e.c.leenders/page2.html"](http://www.home.nedewerker.uva.nl/r.e.c.leenders/page2.html) www.home.nedewerker.uva.nl/r.e.c.leenders/page2.html [Accessed 20 December 2010].

³⁷¹ Charlesworth, E., 2006, *Architects without frontiers: War, reconstruction and design responsibility*. Elsevier Architectural Press

³⁷² USAID, 2006. *Sustainability index for 2006*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2006/Kosova"](http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2006/Kosova) www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2006/Kosova [Accessed 2 February 2008].

³⁷³ Turmusani, M., 2001. *Disability and development in Kosova: the case for community based rehabilitation*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.aifo.it/english/resources/online/apdrj/apdrj102/Kosova.pdf"](http://www.aifo.it/english/resources/online/apdrj/apdrj102/Kosova.pdf) www.aifo.it/english/resources/online/apdrj/apdrj102/Kosova.pdf [Accessed 2 February 2008].

³⁷⁴ D'hondt, F., 2007. *Re-creating Kosova Cities*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.isocarp.net/data/case_studies/912.pdf"](http://www.isocarp.net/data/case_studies/912.pdf) www.isocarp.net/data/case_studies/912.pdf [Accessed 21 January 2010].

reveal upon their presence. That is why my focus will be set on now days situation of the still existing agencies and non existing ones but whose impact was important on urban issues. With no functioning Urban Planning Department, there was enough space for everyone to do whatever they desired, so not even the internationals were excluded from this privilege.

2.4.3.1 Projects of the International Community

The Western Balkan has been a beneficiary of large international and foreign assistance, which came through international organizations, humanitarian and bilateral agencies, mostly with the intention of the post-conflict reconstruction.³⁷⁵

International Community aid efforts were comprising a wide range of activities, consisting: humanitarian assistance, return of refugees and IDP's, reconstruction of the infrastructure systems, establishment of democracy and the rule of law, institutional and capacity building, social cohesion and development, economic regeneration, creating a market economy, poverty alleviation and many others ³⁷⁶ The aid effort has been enormous and had a great impact; whether it was good or not so good, time reveals that these last couple of years it has been declining significantly. ³⁷⁷ As Vienna Institute for international Economic Studies, on their report on Western Balkans Economic Development indicate that the massiveness of the aid effort on the post conflict reconstruction in Kosova, which at the beginning contributed up to 70% to the GDP, now has dropped at about 10%. The report gives some thorough figures for aid to Kosova (see tab.4) apart from the expenditure of the military and other security forces, which are difficult to be found, but which by the IMF have been estimated to be somewhere around 100 million Euros per year.

Sectors	Spent-'99	Spent-'00	Spent-'01	Spent-'02	Spent-'03	Spent-'04	Total spent during 99-04	Share of Total (%)
Public utilities	16,854	127,693.6	193,210.4	94,099.7	91,703.3	54,029.1	577,621	25.92

³⁷⁵ The Vienna Institute for international Economic Studies/WIIW, 2006, *Western Balkans Economic Development since Thessaloniki 2003*, [Online] Available at HYPERLINK: " www.wiiw.ac.at/balkan/files/WB-memo.doc " www.wiiw.ac.at/balkan/files/WB-memo.doc [Accessed on 15 January 2011]

³⁷⁶ Hasic, T., 2004, *Reconstruction Planning in Post-Conflict Zones Bosnia and Herzegovina and the International Community*, Doctoral Dissertation Royal Institute of Technology Stockholm, Sweden

³⁷⁷ The Vienna Institute for international Economic Studies/WIIW, 2006, *Western Balkans Economic Development since Thessaloniki 2003*, [Online] Available at HYPERLINK: " www.wiiw.ac.at/balkan/files/WB-memo.doc " www.wiiw.ac.at/balkan/files/WB-memo.doc [Accessed on 15 January 2011]

Housing	26,895	155,530.7	90,831.7	67,572.9	14,107.0	6,888.3	361,825	16.25
Trade and Industry	124.44	56,570.5	42,263.5	27,061.9	29,189.8	21,034.1	176,244	7.9
Education and Science	43,256	74,503.0	65,671.8	49,493.0	31,092.8	19,908.2	283,926	12.74
Infrastructure	202	50,183.7	48,295	20,968.2	12,807.0	1,955.7	134,411	6.03
Agriculture	125.05	17,736.8	34,377.4	17,565.3	15,880.4	4,514.9	90,200	4.05
Environment	85	184.64	633.62	1,097.2	3,471.4	1,063.8	6,536	0.29
Technical assistance, capacity building and others	89,976	124,979.1	117,917.6	120,758.5	90,113.4	54,035.8	597,780	26.82
Total	143,991	273,974	260,863	215,975	169,747	100,556	2,228,511	100

(Amounts are in thousands of Euros)

Tab.2.4. Annual foreign aid inflow to Kosova and share of total by sector, 1999-2004
Source: MEF - RIMS Database, December 2005 ³⁷⁸

As noted before in the report, the decline of the aid has been reduced drastically and thus is to be accompanied with a considerable drop in economic activity, as a result of non coordination of the aid, economic policy and the strategy of transition. ³⁷⁹ The report indicates the enormous delivered aid on a post conflict setting but yet with its decline still leaving the country with significant unregulated issues. The case could be the limited absorptive capacity of the post conflict country, as a result of complex economic and administrative settings, even though World Bank studies shows that the absorptive capacity of aid is about double of its usual level at the first few years of peace, but the success of the project implementation largely depends on knowing when to step in with a certain project and with the needed capacity. ³⁸⁰

As a respond to this account would be the CDA's 2010 report of the Initial Findings from the Listening Project, which raises number of issues which need to be addressed in order to make international assistance efforts more effective. What tends to be more interesting about this report is that the Listening Project is a comprehensive and systematic exploration of the ideas and insights of people who have been beneficiaries of the international assistance efforts. ³⁸¹ And, bearing that the initiative was conducted in

³⁷⁸ The Vienna Institute for international Economic Studies/WIIW, 2006, *Western Balkans Economic Development since Thessaloniki 2003*, [Online] Available at HYPERLINK: " www.wiwi.ac.at/balkan/files/WB-memo.doc " www.wiwi.ac.at/balkan/files/WB-memo.doc [Accessed on 15 January 2011]

³⁷⁹ Ibid.

³⁸⁰ Chauvet, L. & Collier, P.&D.M., 2010. *What explains aid project success in post-conflict situations?* Washington DC: The world bank Development Research Group Agriculture and rural Development Team.

³⁸¹ CDA Collaborative Learning Projects., 2010. *Initial Findings from the Listening project Report*. [Online] Available at: HYPERLINK www.cdawww/pdf/other/ip_2page_initial_findings_from_the_listening_project_20100803_pdf.pdf [Accessed 15 January 2011].

Kosova as well as on 20 other various geographical regions within various contexts³⁸², the findings tend to be very explanatory of the real situation on the ground. The most common grievance is noticed on: the greater focus on achieving long-term impacts, whereas undoubtedly in every location, people consistently expressed the appreciation for the international assistance efforts, but with the money and time spent, the community was expecting to see greater improvements and more lasting impacts on their lives; Lack of ability to establish and maintain the effective relationships with their local partners due to their focal point on the speedy and efficient deliverance of goods and services; The type of the assistance that the local receives is very often disconnected from the realities on the ground as a result of the “pre-packaged” projects from the external donor; The local beneficiaries feel passive in their own development and want that the aid agencies be more transparent and open to talk about all features of their assistance efforts; The concern of “how” the assistance has been delivered rather than how much has been given, since at the end of the very long chain of contractors and subcontractors, the people who are intended beneficiaries often get very little; Donors have built “project societies” rather than “civil societies”, as seen on the increased number of mediators who are seeking funding for projects but who may not have a local constituency; The assistance structure limits opportunities and encouragement for listening to the local people, get to know them and show respect to their ideas and opinions; People want staff of aid agencies to be present so they can better understand the local needs, share and learn from each other; While many people are aware of the positive purpose, questions were raised about the motivation to do aid work and the processes used to select, train, evaluate and reward staff, and to truly use and build local capacity.³⁸³

According to Tigran Hasic a PhD expert on Post-Conflict Reconstruction Planning in Bosnia and Herzegovina, it is the lack of the strategic framework (see tab. 5) that does

³⁸² Listening Project Accomplishments: Over 2,800 Listening Conversations held; Listened to more than 5,800 people; Collaborated with 130 different Organizations; Over 400 staff received training as Listening Team Members; 20 Listening Exercises completed; 30 presentations given; 14 Feedback Workshops completed; 7 Issue Papers published.

³⁸³ CDA Collaborative Learning Projects., 2010. *Initial Findings from the Listening project Report*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK www.cdainc.com/cdawww/pdf/other/ip_2page_initial_findings_from_the_listening_project_20100803_pdf.pdf](http://www.cdainc.com/cdawww/pdf/other/ip_2page_initial_findings_from_the_listening_project_20100803_pdf.pdf) [Accessed 15 January 2011].

not allow the International Community for a more *integrated and targeted set of responses, where the major issues of reconstruction would be dealt with in parallel.*³⁸⁴

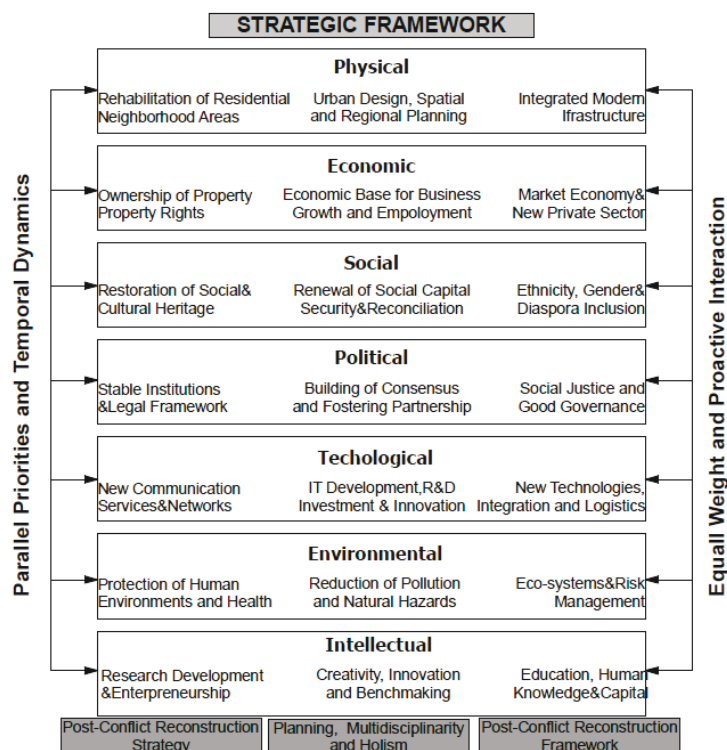


Fig.2.3 Postwar Strategic Framework; Source: Tigran (2005)³⁸⁵

As a result of the complexity of issues and the dynamics of change³⁸⁶, the challenge lies in broadening the portfolios of humanitarian and developmental actors and in bringing them together in shared realization of recovery processes for sustainable development.³⁸⁷

2.4.3.2 Physical and Social Set up of the International Community

The international community impact was visible not only by their projects, but also by their presence, just the fact of being in the city and exercising the daily activity made noticeable the new spirit, culture, and changes which they brought along with them.

The presence of the IOs in Kosova (Prishtina) is evident and can be found on every pore of the city life. What tends to be more worth researching by authors, who deal with the

³⁸⁴ Hasic T., 2004, *Reconstruction Planning in Post-Conflict Zones Bosnia and Herzegovina and the International Community*, Doctoral Dissertation Royal Institute of Technology Stockholm, Sweden

³⁸⁵ Ibid.

³⁸⁶ Ibid.

³⁸⁷ UN-HABITAT, Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD 12), 2004, *Sustainable Recovery in Post-Crisis Situations*, Norwegian Ministry of the Environment

post conflict reconstruction, are the projects and programs of the International Community. Questions which have a propensity for being very important on the aftermath of the war are always tackling matters which concern the mandate of IO's and their impact on the local ground, like: How does the IO projects help in rebuilding the city; How is the aid delivered; What is the strategy that they pursue; How much money has been spent?

And yet there is another subject which deals, with the: offices which they set up; neighborhoods where they reside; places where they interrelate; which comparing with the above mentioned matters is secondary, but must not be neglected as it plays a very important role on the urban development of the city as well as an the overall reconstruction process.

Looking at the big picture of the post conflict reconstruction, it can be seen that each of its small components can foster solutions for a better assistance effort. *So diversity of issues, interconnectedness, dynamics of change and complexity need to be taken into account; it is crucial to look in the post-conflict environment, for the patterns and relationships between issues.*³⁸⁸

In this section the International Organization will be treated as a natural unit consisting of all international employees and local beneficiaries (biotic factors) in an area functioning together with all of the non-living physical (no biotic) factors of the environment. For the sake of the easier detection of the common grounds of the research topic and the overall process of the post conflict reconstruction, the identified segments which need to be researched are presented within the same urban layers, as discussed in the section of the post conflict urbanism, by trying to reveal the stages where this research should extend the body of knowledge.

Determinants-The choice for the physical installment of the offices and accommodation is not foreseen in any of the formal plans; the politics of where and how they should be established is created in accordance to the safety prerequisites, seen as the most concerning issue at the beginning of post conflict reconstruction. With the passing of time in cases when the safety is not an issue anymore, there are other determining factors

³⁸⁸ Hasic T., 2004, *Reconstruction Planning in Post-Conflict Zones Bosnia and Herzegovina and the International Community*, Doctoral Dissertation Royal Institute of Technology Stockholm, Sweden

which set the conditions for choosing an office, apartment or the itinerary of the other daily activities.

Sub-city-The international community tends to concentrate on particular zones of the city by creating units which differ from the overall context of the neighborhood. These kinds of units are evident on many areas of the city, which when put together form a sub-city inside the city. The units are of different destinations, but they complement each other and altogether create the international sub city with all of the features of a normal city, offering all the needed functions to its temporary citizens.

Isolation-By the creation of this sub city the International Community marginalizes itself and shut themselves off from the urban realities through their shell-like existences. *‘Though living in the same country, the two bureaucracies—one international and well-funded from abroad, one national and almost always starved for funds—are conceptually (and in terms of available resources) miles apart and therefore rarely interact meaningfully. Foreign officials gravitate toward each other socially as well through their clubs and other groups, thus creating segregated spaces of interaction.’*³⁸⁹

Usually all important and leading aiding agencies situate their main offices in the capital of the post war country, as an administrative, political and economical center of a country and accordingly to the specificity of work they may set branches to other areas.

Financial Aspect-The places where they begin their offices as well as their apartments, effect the city’s development. Most of the well secured IO’s search for big and new houses for which they pay a considerable amount of money.³⁹⁰ The service industry slowly begins to display itself on the area around the rented offices or apartments. Café, restaurants, DVD/CD stores, massage centers, bordello and many others, flourish in no time.³⁹¹ As presented earlier on this research, it was precisely the long chain of delivering the assistance through different mediators until the end beneficiary would get the reduced share of it, the complaints were directed toward the long process and filtration of the assistance. Whereas, in the case of getting a big amount of money from the high rent of the international employee makes the reach toward the financial gain quicker, fuller and

³⁸⁹ Ghani, A., & Lockhart, C., 2008, *Fixing Failed States-A Framework for Rebuilding a Fractured World*, Oxford University Press, New York

³⁹⁰ Vockler, K., 2008, *Prishtina is Everywhere, Turbo Urbanism*, Architectura & Natura

³⁹¹ Ibid.

direct. It takes much more than money to set the foundation for a proper reconstruction, *in this case there is no political momentum and implementation of financial programs and the injections of money seemed over dominant.*³⁹² As a consequence, the local population starts euphorically building, rebuilding and transforming their houses into big offices and fancy apartment's in hope to be rented by the international community

Distrust-*'The offices of international organizations and NGOs are networked by means of huge satellite dishes atop new concrete buildings, with security guards and strict rules of access, all signs that mark them as places of privilege.'*³⁹³ The message that these buildings and settings send to the citizens is not compatible to what they preach in their mandate, as: transparency, trust, cooperation etc.

Interaction-Going back again at the earlier mentioned CDA Listen Project, it is the same as where the local citizens express their aspiration for the staff of the aid organizations to be present and interact with them, so they can better understand the local needs; share and learn from each other; and show respect to their ideas and opinions.³⁹⁴ Not surprisingly this request derived from the already known reality that the international community has a limited understanding of the people they serve and the dynamics of the national polity, economy and society, especially of those outside the capital city.³⁹⁵

Bottom up- Mastering Statecraft at these levels requires us to rescue political and social sciences from the abstractions of the ivory tower and to connect them with the lives in the villages, neighborhoods, and workplaces that are the arenas of our interactions and the spaces for the definition of our identities'.³⁹⁶ And these interactions can be fostered in public spaces, where the social public realm constructs shared understandings and collective identity, since it is the society which produces its space and its specific spatiality.³⁹⁷

³⁹² Hasic T., 2004, *Reconstruction Planning in Post-Conflict Zones Bosnia and Herzegovina and the International Community*, Doctoral Dissertation Royal Institute of Technology Stockholm, Sweden

³⁹³ Ghani, A., & Lockhart, C., 2008, *Fixing Failed States-A Framework for Rebuilding a Fractured World*, Oxford University Press, New York

³⁹⁴ CDA Collaborative Learning Projects., 2010. *Initial Findings from the Listening project Report*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK www.cdainc.com/cdawww/pdf/other/ip_2page_initial_findings_from_the_listening_project_20100803_pdf.pdf](http://www.cdainc.com/cdawww/pdf/other/ip_2page_initial_findings_from_the_listening_project_20100803_pdf.pdf) [Accessed 15 January 2011].

³⁹⁵ Ghani, A., & Lockhart, C., 2008, *Fixing Failed States-A Framework for Rebuilding a Fractured World*, Oxford University Press, New York

³⁹⁶ Ibid.

³⁹⁷ Hutchison, R., 2010, *Encyclopedia of Urban Studies*, SAGE Publications

Urban Landscape-The presence of the International Community changed the look and the sense of the city; there were whole neighborhoods turned into international quarters, invading the posh part of the city and changing its image from the once quite place to a very crowded and noisy one. The mood of the city was changing accordingly to the locations of the internationals; the primary destinations of the city were transformed totally into what the International Organization's "urban planning" designated. New city "planning" was acceptable by that part of the society that was profiting from it while the excluded part of the society had to put up with these changes of their city.

Identity-The post conflict reconstruction of the city will carry on with the creation of the city identity, and its memories, therefore it is very important how it is being reconstructed, since that means reconstructing the city identity same as the wars intention is the destruction of it.³⁹⁸ As part of the post conflict reconstruction will be accounted and the reconstruction of the city for the international community purposes, which if not treated seriously can lead to the creation of misleading identity.

International organization is perceived as one body, where all of its components, work and act toward one common objective which is defined in the organizations mandate. As representatives of one organization, the employees have to be ONE regardless of difference among them as individuals. The employees inside the working area will respect the identity they carry as long as they work under that emblem, therefore the identity of the physical structure of their offices (working areas) is seen in the color and format of the organization, and its impact is perceived as coming from one entity.

The multicolored impact will be expressed when the employees are out of their working environment. And each of them has a story to tell; to a city that is eager to hear all about their desires and habits.

Driving Force- *'Postwar period found the city of Prishtina experiencing fundamental changes, related to: demography, government, institutions, society, economy, presence of the international community..., which strongly suggests the making of a strategy of*

³⁹⁸ Sunita, Y., 2010. *Urban Planning in Ethnic Post Conflict Cities*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.icesharing.wordpress.com/urban-planning-in-ethnic-post-conflict-cities-by-sunita-yee"](http://www.icesharing.wordpress.com/urban-planning-in-ethnic-post-conflict-cities-by-sunita-yee)
www.icesharing.wordpress.com/urban-planning-in-ethnic-post-conflict-cities-by-sunita-yee [Accessed 11 December 2010].

*programmatic orientation, directions and development profiles of the city.*³⁹⁹ - The Urban Strategic Development Plan of Prishtina, in introduction of its text stresses how among the most important changes which shaped the city of Prishtina was and the international community presence. But, the inside content of the text does not deal with the impacts and the changes from the International component. The international presence is mentioned as a factor which is known to be in existence but does not have the equal treatment as other impacts. The reason is that the impact of the international community is in a *hidden layer of the map*, since in most of the cases it did not have direct physical impact with its label on it. The major changes happened indirectly through different means and actors. The executor was the local factor while the internationals were acting as a driving force.

2.5 Conclusion

The aim of this chapter was to lay down the most important identified problems of the post conflict reconstruction. Even though some of the mentioned issues are not directly linked to the research problem, they were necessary for a better conception of the over all situation and for the understanding of the position and importance that the research problem has toward them.

It is usually the case that the international actors, during the reconstruction process are very linked to the process, program or project⁴⁰⁰, and anything else is less important and it can be 'sacrificed' for the success of the project, but rarely it can be understood that there can be an integrated and holistic manner through which the reconstruction efforts can be more effective.⁴⁰¹ The same can be done with the physical and social establishment of the International Community which could be aligned together with the overall reconstruction effort. *'The post-conflict reconstruction process should be seen as a proactive, multi-disciplinary approach towards the dynamics of rebuilding spatial, political, social, economic, and other systems in a more holistic and systemic way.'*⁴⁰²

³⁹⁹ Municipal Assembly Prishtina, 2004, Prishtina Urban Development 2004-2020, *Strategic Plan*, The Department of Urban Planning and Construction

⁴⁰⁰ Hasic T., 2004, *Reconstruction Planning in Post-Conflict Zones Bosnia and Herzegovina and the International Community*, Doctoral Dissertation Royal Institute of Technology Stockholm, Sweden

⁴⁰¹ Ibid.

⁴⁰² Ibid.

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Grounded Theory Strategy in Mixed Inquiry

The Method of Grounded Theory is comprised of a systematic, but flexible procedure of performing an inductive qualitative inquiry designed toward theory construction.⁴⁰³

The Grounded Theory was originated from Barney Glaser (1930-) and Anselm Strauss (1916-1996), two sociologists which have developed the research approach in *Awareness of Dying*, a study of social organizations in a hospital of dying patients.⁴⁰⁴ *The Discovery of Grounded Theory: Strategies for Qualitative Research* made a lasting impact on the social general inquiry, by disputing the sharp division between the data collection and analyzes phases of the research; therefore both data collection and analysis inform and shape each other, by making systematic comparisons and interaction, in employed data and rising theory.⁴⁰⁵

The Grounded Theory as qualitative strategy of mixed inquiry was to be most suitable for this study; moreover in obtaining all the relevant data by employing quantitative and qualitative methods therefore grounding the analyze phase precisely from those data for the generation of a theory.

Even though the popularity for the Grounded Theory is growing ever since there is still a considerable dispute of the procedures and methodological direction of the approach⁴⁰⁶⁴⁰⁷

Therefore Bryant and Charmaz suggested that there should be a family of methods declares the Grounded Theory as an overspread rather than a distinct group of methods which actually have the common characteristics.⁴⁰⁸

Bearing in mind that the Grounded theory is a qualitative research design, the linkage with the qualitative methods is seen as more natural bonding; as for its positioning with

⁴⁰³ Charmaz, K.&.B.A., 2008. Grounded theory. In Given, L. *The sage encyclopedia of qualitative research methods*. London: SAGE

⁴⁰⁴Black, N., 2009. *Blood Money, A grounded Theory of Corporate Citizenship*. University of Waikato.

⁴⁰⁵ Charmaz, K.&.B.A., 2008. Grounded theory. In Given, L. *The sage encyclopedia of qualitative research methods*. London: SAGE

⁴⁰⁶ Greckhamer, T.&.K.-L.M., 2005. The erosion of a method: Examples from grounded theory. *International Journal of Qualitative Studies in Education*, 18(6), pp.729-50.

⁴⁰⁷ Suddaby, R., 2006. From the editors: What grounded theory is not. *Academy of Management Journal*, 49(4), 633-642

⁴⁰⁸Black, N., 2009. *Blood Money, A grounded Theory of Corporate Citizenship*. University of Waikato.

the quantitative methods needs more to be clarified. As Glaser and Strauss proposed the theoretical elaboration of the Quantitative Data to be a new frontier of theory generation.⁴⁰⁹ Initially the discovery of the Grounded Theory was as a result of, “that *the grand theory of mid-century scholars failed to explain empirical phenomena and the narrow empirical studies of quantitative researchers failed to generate theory*”; and it addressed precisely this due to the Glaser and Strauss’s different backgrounds.⁴¹⁰ Glaser’s experience with quantitative methods during his doctoral studies at the Columbia University encouraged him to codify the qualitative methods the same way as his mentors did to the quantitative methods.⁴¹¹ Therefore initial idea of this strategy’s coding derived by following the analogous pattern used as in the quantitative methods and making the linkage of Grounded Theory to the Quantitative methods is convincing and applicable; where as “ *much of the logic and language of grounded theory reflects Glaser’s background and simulates that of quantitative research,*” while on the other side “*Strauss brought pragmatist emphases on action, meaning, language and the provisional nature of truth to grounded theory.*”⁴¹²

Consequently leading to the rationale that if the Grounded Theory was built upon mixed methods, the guidelines of its research design would best come into hand when from mixed methods it is to be generated a new theory.

The hierarchy of how the mixed methods will be applied, corresponds to the grounded theory systematic phases of constant cooperation between codes and theoretical categories, thus making no distinguishing line between data gathering and the analyze phase. In mixed method research, this study requires for the sequential quan-QUAL procedure, by which primarily it is started with the quantitative findings, close coding which is same as:

In all versions, grounded theory begins with very early close coding of collected data. The initial coding aims to ask what is happening in these

⁴⁰⁹ Glaser, B., & Strauss, A. 1967, The discovery of grounded theory. Strategies for qualitative research. New York: Aldine de Gruyter.

⁴¹⁰ Charmaz, K.&.B.A., 2008. Grounded theory. In Given, L. *The sage encyclopedia of qualitative research methods*. London: SAGE

⁴¹¹ Ibid.

⁴¹² Ibid.

*data and invokes short analytic labels in the form of gerunds to identify specific processes and treat them theoretically.*⁴¹³ .

The collection of the raw data from the qualitative methods has the dominant role, but which begins only after it gains the information from the ground data collected in the quantitative manner and from a larger sample of a population, so it can locate the area of the research problem for a more in depth investigation, with then a constant comperation between these two, the theoretical categories will be created.

The Grounded Theory as a Strategy of a Mixed Method Inquiry is rather not a familiar combination, but as Strauss and Glaser indicate it is “*the strategy of comparative analysis for generating theory puts a high emphasis on theory as process; that is theory as an ever-developing entity, not as a perfected product.*”⁴¹⁴ The theory creation is what matters even Strauss and Glaser encourage the researcher to be constantly in search for new perspectives that might help them on advancing and improving their grounded theory.⁴¹⁵

3.2 Grounded Theory: The Justification

Grounded Theory has the capability to generate Theories that are empirically grounded in the data.⁴¹⁶ As Glaser has pointed out, the performance of the emerging theory can be evaluated when looked in two aspects: that it ought to be suitable to the place under study and it is functional, in a sense it helps the people to manage the situation better.⁴¹⁷ When developing theoretical ideas, the procedures enable the interpretation of all possible patterns of relations in the data which is in a higher level of abstraction than the initial description of the raw data.⁴¹⁸ When analyzing the raw data, the basic units of a theory with a conceptual label are created, following with the same analytic process the category as a higher unit level of abstraction will be produced, so with the generalization of relationships between a category and concept, the third grounded element, proposition

⁴¹³ Charmaz, K.&.B.A., 2008. Grounded theory. In Given, L. *The sage encyclopedia of qualitative research methods*. London: SAGE

⁴¹⁴ Black, N., 2009. *Blood Money, A grounded Theory of Corporate Citizenship*. University of Waikato.

⁴¹⁵ Ibid.

⁴¹⁶ Glaser, B. ,1998, *Doing Grounded Theory: Issues and Discussions*. Mill Valley: Sociology PressMill Valley, CA: Sociology Press.

⁴¹⁷ Ibid.

⁴¹⁸ Ibid.

will be formed.⁴¹⁹ By this the researcher generates a general explanation of the process, action, or interaction which is created by the view of the large number of participants.⁴²⁰

The causality between the concept and category indicates that is a vibrant setting to be analyzed, of different interactions and impacts, which needs all the time for a constant comparison, of data to theoretical categories. As Hood points out three distinctive aspects of the Grounded Theory which made it more applicable compared to other research designs, it is: a-the constant comparison of data to theoretical categories; b-theoretical sampling; c-focus on the development of theory using theoretical saturation of categories.⁴²¹

Important issue to be mentioned is that the theory development is to be generated or grounded in data, or participants who have experienced the process⁴²² by which it is not meant that the researcher moves toward the reality as a *tabula rasa*, but in contrast he/she needs to have a perspective to extract the related data and create relevant categories out of it.⁴²³ Consequently “one does not begin with a theory, and then prove it. Rather, one begins with an area of study and what is relevant to that area is allowed to emerge.”⁴²⁴

3.2.1 The Use of Grounded Theory in this study

The rationale behind the usage of the Grounded Theory as a strategy of a Mixed Method Inquiry lies in the reality that the post-conflict reconstruction as a field of study does not have a real consistent theory.⁴²⁵ Therefore by conducting a research which will endeavor to create an interrelated theory can be useful in this matter. Referring to the problem under study for which primarily the quantitative data were to provide the general

⁴¹⁹ Hasic, T., 2004. *Reconstruction Planning in post conflict zones in Bosnia and Herzegovina ad the international community*. Doctoral Dissertation. Royal Institute of Technology - Sweden

⁴²⁰ Creswell, J. W., 2007, *Qualitative Inquiry & Research Design, Choosing Among Five* (2nd Edition), Sage Publications, Inc

⁴²¹ Hood, J., 2007, Orthodoxy vs. power: The defining traits of grounded theory. In A. Bryant & K. Charmaz (Eds.), *The SAGE Handbook of Grounded Theory* (pp. 151-164). London: SAGE.

⁴²² Creswell, J. W., 2007, *Qualitative Inquiry & Research Design, Choosing Among Five* (2nd Edition), Sage Publications, Inc

⁴²³ Strauss, A.L.&C.J.M., 1990. *Basics of qualitative research: grounded theory procedures and techniques*. Newbury Park: SAGE.

⁴²⁴ Ibid.

⁴²⁵ Hasic, T., 2004. *Reconstruction Planning in post conflict zones in Bosnia and Herzegovina ad the international community*. Doctoral Dissertation. Royal Institute of Technology - Sweden

overview of the situation by obtaining the experiences of the great number of the participants of the larger reality, so that afterwards the study is to be channeled for a more in depth investigation done in a qualitative manner. The qualitative strategy of the study seeks to get a deeper understanding of the urban development, by taking into account all the complex post conflict setting. The advantage of the grounded theory is that can be used as for the analyze of any kind of data; therefore the usage of the mixed methods whose intention was to obtain as more feasible, valid and broad variety of data so it can transcend them into a more higher level of conception, and create a solid integrated theory of a wider reality.⁴²⁶ The variety of data collection is at the same used for the triangulation, *where at the qualitative inquiry, researchers tend to use it as a strategy that allows them to identify, explore, and understand different dimensions of the units of study, thereby strengthening their findings and enriching their interpretations.*⁴²⁷

Paradigm of the study is not determined due to the character of the topic; which does not have a stable theoretical basis and for which reason the paradigm shifts could occur.⁴²⁸ By paradigm/worldview is an assumption of a standpoint which the researcher takes when doing a qualitative research, therefore these set of beliefs shape the practice of the research.⁴²⁹

Procedures for Conducting a Grounded Theory Research as Creswell has described them and which validate the application in this study, are:

- This strategy of inquiry is suitable for the topic under investigation due to the fact that the models of theories which do exist in the literature are incomplete and they do not address the variables which are of inters to this study, whilst on the practical side it can explain how people are experiencing the phenomena.
- The research questions which guide the study are concerning the experiences of the participants for the problem as well as the steps of its evolution:
 - What was the international community establishment?
 - How did it unfold?

⁴²⁶ Hasic, T., 2004. *Reconstruction Planning in post conflict zones in Bosnia and Herzegovina ad the international community*. Doctoral Dissertation. Royal Institute of Technology - Sweeden

⁴²⁷ Charmaz, K.&.B.A., 2008. Grounded theory. In Given, L. *The sage encyclopedia of qualitative research methods*. London: SAGE.

⁴²⁸ Hasic, T., 2004. *Reconstruction Planning in post conflict zones in Bosnia and Herzegovina ad the international community*. Doctoral Dissertation. Royal Institute of Technology - Sweeden

⁴²⁹ Creswell, J. W., 2007, *Qualitative Inquiry & Research Design, Choosing Among Five* (2nd Edition), Sage Publications, Inc

Than after seeking for a more detailed questions, which will shape the axial coding phase:

- What was central to the process? (the core phenomenon)
 - What influenced or caused this phenomenon to occur? (casual condition)
 - What strategies were employed during the process? (strategies)
 - What effect occurred? (consequences)
- These questions can be obtained through different kind of data collection; the aim is to gather a sufficient amount of information so it can fully saturate the model.
 - The analyzes of the data proceeds in stages, where as each of the modes of coding such as open, axial and selective help on the creation of higher level of theoretical abstraction, from which the main theory evolves.
 - The result of this long complex journey is the generation of a theory, *substantive level theory* as an end goal of the research.⁴³⁰

The usage of the Grounded Theory in an urban development of a post conflict setting can help examine the multi faceted nature of the problem as well as reveal the truth behind it.

3.3 Mixed Method Research Procedures

*Mixed Methods research focuses on collecting and analyzing both quantitative and qualitative data in a single study.*⁴³¹ The study under research is new to the scientific world, therefore on obtaining a comprehensive reality of the problem it needed to apply both Quantitative and Qualitative Methods. It is primarily the pragmatic assumption as a guiding theoretical perspective which allowed the use of this multi method approach in aim of communicating results better and creating understandable design out of complex data and analyses. The modalities of the combinations of the two methods are almost infinite⁴³², but the one which suits best to this study is the quan→QUAL scheme.

⁴³⁰ Creswell, J. W., 2007, *Qualitative Inquiry & Research Design, Choosing Among Five* (2nd Edition), Sage Publications, Inc

⁴³¹ Creswell, J. W., 2002, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (2nd Edition), Sage Publications, Inc

⁴³² <http://www.southalabama.edu/coe/bset/johnson/lectures/lec2.htm>

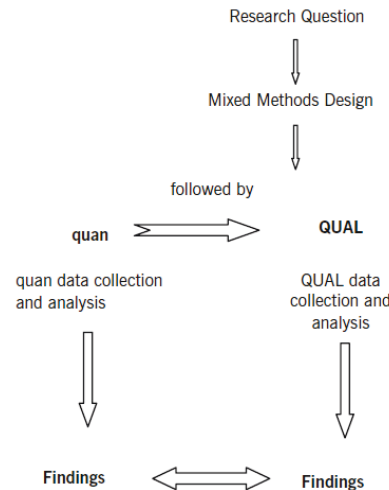


Fig.3.1. quan → QUAL sequential design. Findings from each study may be compared and contrasted with the goals of (1) generalizing qualitative findings to different samples and (2) validating and/or comparing findings from similar questions asked in quan.

Source: Hesse-Biber N. Sh., (2010), *Mixed Methods Research-Merging from Theory to Practice*, The Guilford Press

The sequential scheme of this study primarily employs the quantitative research so it can gain a clearer picture on which results are more important and creditable for a more thorough exploration. This design gives priority to the qualitative research whereas the two components will be integrated during data collection and at the interpretation phase.⁴³³

*‘The important thing is that works in this field of research need to have a combination of both empirical and theoretical approaches with a breadth of analysis in a holistic, wide-ranging view.’*⁴³⁴ The purpose of this study was to examine what was the impact of the International Community presence on the development of urban areas in the city of Prishtina, by defining the presence as in: the offices they set up, the residential rent apartments, as well as their social habits.

As reveled in the literature review, information on this topic in general is limited. In particular, there has been no research examining the correlation between IC’s installment and local surrounding in Prishtina and Kosova in general. The Mixed Methodology was

⁴³³ Creswell, J. W., 2002, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (2nd Edition), Sage Publications, Inc

⁴³⁴ Hasic T., 2004, *Reconstruction Planning in Post-Conflict Zones Bosnia and Herzegovina and the International Community*, Doctoral Dissertation Royal Institute of Technology Stockholm, Sweden

used due to the complexity of the research problem and since the application of only one methodology found it difficult to contribute to knowledge in the subject area

Investigation line of this thesis will be begin with a quantitative phase of a descriptive study design by using survey as a data collection tool, followed by a qualitative phase of data gathering in the field work, observation, documents, and visual data.

3.3.1. Quantitative Inquiry

*“Quantitative research adopts the scientific method and focuses on gathering measurable evidence and coming to comprehensive conclusions or providing new explanations.”*⁴³⁵

Urban Planning process is very much related to the Quantitative research methods. Research, statistics, data collection, and forecasting are actually the most important applications of Quantitative Research Methods in planning practice as well as education.⁴³⁶

When deciding which methodology responds best to the research problem, it was apparent that *“neither is better than the other – they are just different and have their strengths and weaknesses.”*⁴³⁷ What made the choice lean towards one rather than the other were the facts of: *Objectivity.* - *“ The subject or knower is always related to the object or known. The real question is the extent and nature of this relationship, not whether or not it is the case”*⁴³⁸. In this case I was taped on several points with the research problem, and the eagerness to gain objective results did not allow the risk of any kind of involvement during the first phase of the investigation; so that when the general overview of the reality would be gained, than I could allow my self to get involved into the qualitative phase. Objective research separates the researcher from the respondent

⁴³⁵ Hesketh, E.A. & Laidlaw, J.M., 2009. *Quantitative Methodology Education Development unit*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.nes.scot.nhs.uk/Courses/ti/QuantitativeResearch.pdf"](http://www.nes.scot.nhs.uk/Courses/ti/QuantitativeResearch.pdf) www.nes.scot.nhs.uk/Courses/ti/QuantitativeResearch.pdf [Accessed 12 April 2009].

⁴³⁶ Ferguson, E., 2008. *Qualitative Research Methods in Planning: A Comparative Assessment of Teaching versus Practice, School of Architecture and Design*. Penguin.

⁴³⁷ Sanchez, A., 2006. *The difference between qualitative and quantitative research*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.e-articles.info/e/a/title/thedifference-between-qualitative-and-quantitative-research/"](http://www.e-articles.info/e/a/title/thedifference-between-qualitative-and-quantitative-research/) [Accessed 14 April 2010].

⁴³⁸ McKereghan, L.D., 1998, *Quantitative versus Qualitative Research, An Attempt to Clarify the Problem* [Online] Available at [HYPERLINK "http://home.comcast.net/~lady.socrates/qvq.html"](http://home.comcast.net/~lady.socrates/qvq.html), [Accessed on, 12 April 2010]

and the researcher/subject focuses on the respondent/object in an effort to understand objective reality.^{439 440} *More/Less Generalizable* - A quantitative researcher attempts to fragment and delimit phenomena into measurable or common categories that can be applied to all of the subjects or wider and similar situations⁴⁴¹. The research problem is about the impact of the International Organizations presence on the urban life of post-war Prishtina; but the intention behind is that the findings of this study will contribute to a more broad and general topic, “*Researchers are not interested in the sample itself, but in what they can learn from it than can be applied to the whole population.*”⁴⁴²

*The International organization, both governmental and nongovernmental, play an increasingly prominent role in efforts to resolve a wide range of global problems and are important elements in the current system of global governance,*⁴⁴³ therefore their presence will be most evident in places, in which their issues of concerns are touched (e.g. Security; Human Rights; Economy; Environment; Social Projects and Global Governance⁴⁴⁴); the results gained from this research can help further development of similar issues on different countries, when knowing that “*Numbers allow comparisons between designs and tracking over time.*”⁴⁴⁵

3.3.1.1 Survey as data collection tool

Decision upon the usage of the survey for collecting the needed information has been done due to the inclusiveness of the all categories of population and the examination of their performance as a group.

⁴³⁹ Mellon, C. A., 1990. *Naturalistic inquiry for library science: methods and applications for research, evaluation, and teaching*. New York: Greenwood.

⁴⁴⁰ Chatman, E.A., 1990. *Alientation Theory, aplication of a conceptual framework to a study of information among janitors*. RQ: 355-368.

⁴⁴¹ Golafshani, N., 2003. *Understanding reliability and validity in qualitative research*. [Online] (8/4) Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.nova.edu/ssss/QR/QR8-4/golafshani.pdf"](http://www.nova.edu/ssss/QR/QR8-4/golafshani.pdf) www.nova.edu/ssss/QR/QR8-4/golafshani.pdf [Accessed 12 February 2010]. Goodman, A., 2003. *Introduction to data collectionand analysis*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.deakin.edu.au/~agoodman/sci101/nidex.php"](http://www.deakin.edu.au/~agoodman/sci101/nidex.php) [Accessed 15 April 2010].

⁴⁴² Goodman, A., 2003. *Introduction to data collectionand analysis*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.deakin.edu.au/~agoodman/sci101/nidex.php"](http://www.deakin.edu.au/~agoodman/sci101/nidex.php) [Accessed 15 April 2010].

⁴⁴³ Aspin L., *Department of Political Science at Bradley University, Course Syllabus*, [Online] Available at [HYPERLINK: “http://hilltop.bradley.edu/~aspin/318www/index.htm,” http://hilltop.bradley.edu/~aspin/318www/index.htm](http://hilltop.bradley.edu/~aspin/318www/index.htm), [Accessed on, 12 April 2010]

⁴⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

⁴⁴⁵ Nielsen, J., 2004. *Risk of Quantitative studies*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.useit.com/alertbox/20040301.html"](http://www.useit.com/alertbox/20040301.html) www.useit.com/alertbox/20040301.html [Accessed 14 April 2010].

The situation under investigation will be done on a certain period of time. It will be a *snapshot* of the current state through the application of the *cross-sectional* survey; which will help understand the actual urban changes, by obtaining *the information on a population at a single point in time*⁴⁴⁶.

The quality of the information, as well as of the findings of the quantitative study depends very much upon the process of the research. Major attention and time was put to the compilation of the survey. *An ill-conceived survey is frequently caused by lack of control during the development process. There are a number of critical stages that we must go through before making observations or asking questions.*⁴⁴⁷

Sample Frame - *The general aim of all sampling methods is to obtain a sample that is representative of the target population.*⁴⁴⁸ Therefore it is very important to not allow unavoidable deviation because of imprecision in selecting the relevant sample population. *The impact of the International Community establishment in the urban development of the Prishtina* clearly distinguishes the interrelation of two variables. International Community as well as the Local Citizens needs to have the same chance of being included in the sample frame, for that reason the general approach that will be used on sampling method is the *probability sampling*.

The existence of two main groups of actors which are not provided with accurate information about the number of the population (see Introduction Chapter); as well as the obvious difference of the size of the groups, leads to the usage of the *cluster sampling*. First group is consisted from the International population that work and live in Prishtina while the second is the Local population, they both differ greatly by their number of its members but need to be brought at the same level of examination.

The internationalized parts of the City of Prishtina are the focus of this study, which automatically elevates the importance of the International Population group at the same level as the Local Population which is far bigger in number. The aim of this research is to scan the city of Prishtina through the international community loop in search for those changes who might be caused by them; hence looking into these two sets of population as

⁴⁴⁶ Babbie, E.R., 1973. *Survey Research Methods*. Belmont: Wadsworth Pub. Co.

⁴⁴⁷ Goodman, A., 2003. *Introduction to data collection and analysis*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.deakin.edu.au/" www.deakin.edu.au/~agoodman/sci101/nidex.php](http://www.deakin.edu.au/~agoodman/sci101/nidex.php) [Accessed 15 April 2010].

⁴⁴⁸ Ibid.

two equal groups is a requested by the research problem of this study. Cluster sampling is regarded as a more realistic approach to surveys because it samples by groups or clusters of elements rather than by individual elements.⁴⁴⁹

In two-stage cluster sampling, a random sampling technique is applied to the elements from each of the selected clusters. The members inside the two identified groups will be chosen by using simple random sampling technique. Different areas of the city are differently benefiting from the international presence, to avoid the mistake of getting the same set of respondents; the samples will be taken from different positions within the city of Prishtina so that different units within the population have same probability of inclusiveness. *A numbered grid will be put on the map and a random number table is then used to select which squares to sample in.*⁴⁵⁰ Therefore the locations of where the survey will be conducted will have *systematic random sample* for choosing the areas at evenly spaced intervals, every second square on the grid.

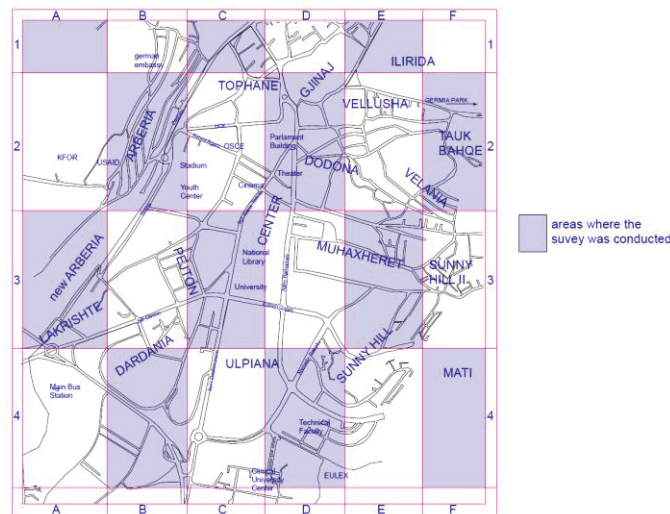


Fig.3.2. Grid Map of Prishtina, indicating zones where the survey was conducted

This method leads us to select n units (from the overall size N) such that every one of the ${}_NC_n$ possible samples has an equal chance of being chosen.⁴⁵¹

⁴⁴⁹ Sul Lee, L.&.F.E., 1989. *Analyzing complex survey data*. Newbury Park: SAGE.

⁴⁵⁰ Barcelona Field Studies Centre, 2009. *Urban Sampling Techniques*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "http://www.geographyfieldwork.com/urban_sampling.htm"](http://www.geographyfieldwork.com/urban_sampling.htm) http://www.geographyfieldwork.com/urban_sampling.htm [Accessed 17 April 2010].

⁴⁵¹ Goodman, A., 2003. *Introduction to data collection and analysis*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.deakin.edu.au/~agoodman/sci101/nidex.php"](http://www.deakin.edu.au/~agoodman/sci101/nidex.php) [Accessed 15 April 2010].

Sample Size estimation - Initially sampling is done so it can find a correct estimation *of the population's characteristics from measuring the sample's characteristics.*⁴⁵²

Determining the random sample size is by:

- Specifying the number of the population in the entire group, where as in Prishtina there are estimated around 150000 inhabitants between ages of 18 – 65, considered as appropriate age group of being able to do a critical thinking on the issue.
- Knowing the level of the accuracy of the acceptable results, where as in this case the confidence level was decided to be 95% and the margin errors within $\pm 5\%$.

Confidence Level	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 95% <input type="radio"/> 99%
Population Size	150000
Proportion (p)	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Confidence Interval: p [±] /-	0.05
Upper	0.55000
Lower	0.45000
<input type="radio"/> Standard Error	0.02551
<input type="radio"/> Relative Standard Error	5.10 %
<input type="radio"/> Sample Size	384
<input type="button" value="Calculate"/> <input type="button" value="Clear"/>	

Calculation was done according to Australian National Statistical Service
<http://www.nss.gov.au/nss/home.NSF/pages/Sample+size+calculator?OpenDocument>

Taking into consideration the above given parameters, the sample size of this research study is calculated to be 384, which is at the same time within the requested optimum of the respondent for a convincing PhD study. “...as rough rules of thumb, PhD research requires at least 350 respondents in a quantitative survey”⁴⁵³

Types and the design of the survey was revised and improved due to the testing phase of a pilot survey (see appendix 2) research are usually categorized by the way the survey is conducted and can be spread using a selection of media. The format of this research thesis will be a written questionnaire in impromptu and the drop off survey. The general aim is to ensure better and higher response rate, even though the chosen format of the survey demands greater mobility by the researcher and hence it's more time consuming. In doubt of the motivation of the citizens to take the time to respond to the questionnaire,

⁴⁵² Goodman, A., 2003. *Introduction to data collection and analysis*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.deakin.edu.au/~agoodman/sci101/nidex.php"](http://www.deakin.edu.au/~agoodman/sci101/nidex.php) [Accessed 15 April 2010].

⁴⁵³ Perry, C., 1998, A structured approach for presenting research theses, *Australasian Marketing Journal*, vol. 6, no. 1,

the personal contact with the respondent, allowed to explain the importance of the survey, and to answer any questions or concerns the respondent might have.⁴⁵⁴ Considering the chosen location, the survey will be delivered wherever there are people who are likely to have an opinion of, or knowledge about, the survey topic. The time of the day when the survey is conducted plays a big role on the type of the respondents that can be met, therefore it was decided that the distribution of the questionnaires will be done after 12 pm, when the chance of meeting different respondents is greater: from the random citizens who just happen to pass by, to the residents of the area who are on their daily routine; as well as after 4 pm when the influx of people coming from work is higher.

Questionnaire Design - it was constructed intentionally on one page of paper, so that the respondent mood is not affected by the number of pages, "*and will not have an unduly adverse effect on the response rate*"⁴⁵⁵ at the same time taking into consideration that the respondent can find it too difficult to follow one single page filled with all the questions. *Split or unfolding questions:* questionnaire starts with general questions, and then follows up with clarifying questions.⁴⁵⁶

Internal Organization: there is no particular division of questions into section but as mentioned above, the unfolding questions follow a certain story line and guide the respondent efficiently to different categories/set of questions. By starting with questions which deal with the city in general, neighborhoods; then following up with the middle part which tackles the main research problems, apartments where they live; offices where they work; and closing it with their social behavior and their interaction group predisposition.

The starting questions are of a more relaxed nature, and used as a *warm up*, like the ones, which concern the general attitude toward the city: *like and dislikes about Prishtina as a city; -best residential/business/leisure areas of the city*. While the more important and sensitive questions, which touch the core of the problem, are put in the middle of the

⁴⁵⁴ Barribeau, P. et al., 2005. *Survey Research Writing*. [Online] Available at: www.writing.colostate.edu/guides/research/survey [Accessed 18 April 2010].

⁴⁵⁵ Goodman, A., 2003. *Introduction to data collection and analysis*. [Online] Available at: www.deakin.edu.au/~agoodman/sci101/nidex.php [Accessed 15 April 2010].

⁴⁵⁶ Barribeau, P. et al., 2005. *Survey Research Writing*. [Online] Available at: www.writing.colostate.edu/guides/research/survey [Accessed 18 April 2010].

questionnaire so that the respondent is already caught up in the subject but is not tired from the previous questions. Like the questions, which are related, to: *neighborhoods with the biggest international presence; the reasons behind when selecting a house or an office; positive/negative changes that occurred in the city because of the International presence; organizations with the biggest impact on the physical structure of the city.*

And finishing it with easy questions which extract information about places where they associate/practice their social life barred from their professional load: *best places to eat/spend leisure time; groups with whom they interact more; and possible recommendation for future improvement of the city.* All questions are designed so that none of them can be *by passed* by the respondent, even if they do not have any opinion about the problem, they are provided with a "let out", such as "Don't Know" answer.⁴⁵⁷

Question Wording: Wording is a problem on its own. When testing the survey with the pilot survey, it was set as one of the main issues which had to be carefully designed and looked for the eventual errors. Directness on the language used, which is straightforward, with no rhetoric or discipline's slang as well as the simple and short specific questions helped achieve better results.⁴⁵⁸

Question Types: the questions used in this survey are of closed-ended type, which means that the respondent gets a set of answers per questions and must select one of them. The main disadvantage of closed ended questions is that the researcher provides a limited number of options which in this case was tried to be exceeded by piloting the questionnaire with open ended questions and including the most important and relevant potential answers which were provided by the majority of the respondent.

The research problems tends to get a certain types of data, therefore providing the questionnaire with a skeleton around which the topic has to evolve will help respondent stay on the focus of the problem.

3.3.2. Qualitative Inquiry

⁴⁵⁷ Goodman, A., 2003. *Introduction to data collection and analysis*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.deakin.edu.au/~agoodman/sci101/nidex.php"](http://www.deakin.edu.au/~agoodman/sci101/nidex.php) [Accessed 15 April 2010].

⁴⁵⁸ Barribeau, P. et al., 2005. *Survey Research Writing*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.writing.colostate.edu/guides/research/survey"](http://www.writing.colostate.edu/guides/research/survey) [Accessed 18 April 2010].

The Qualitative phase of the Mixed Inquiry plays the dominant role in this study. The Quantitative method assisted on identifying the areas of concern by primarily giving the big picture of the situation constructed by a larger number of participants. What distinguishes the Qualitative from Quantitative according to Creswell, are: the involvement of the researcher into the data collection as well as the interpretation in which the researcher is the primary instrument; the focus is set on the process that is being developed as well as the outcome; there are multiple realities which are built upon the perception and experiences of different participants; the idiographic interpretation is employed, the data is interpreted referring to particular cases rather than generalization; meaning and interpretation are agree upon with human data sources for the reason that it is the subjects realities that the study attempts to restructure; both methods sees objectivity and truthfulness, but for the most part it is the qualitative research which look for believability, based on coherence, insight and instrumental utility and trustworthiness through a process of verification rather than through traditional validity and reliability measures.⁴⁵⁹

The urban development comprises in itself aspects which can hardly be quantifiable and the only way to understand its complex nature and growth is by undertaking qualitative steps. First and foremost the urban setting is created for the inhabitation of humans, whose experiences of life are created within that setting, therefore the urban reality needs to be understood from the multiple perspective views of its users; and when adding the post conflict circumstances and its multifaceted nature, it is more evident that the need for the usage of the qualitative method is undeniable.

The data obtained from the quantitative method; point out the best sites at which the researcher is likely to learn about the core phenomenon of interest.⁴⁶⁰ The best is to be understood when the researcher goes to the site (urban neighborhood), and which enables the researcher to gain a level of a detail about the place and get involved in actual experiences of the people by using different interactive and humanistic methods of

⁴⁵⁹Creswell, J. W., 2002, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (2nd Edition), Sage Publications, Inc

⁴⁶⁰Ibid.

research.⁴⁶¹ The qualitative research is to be developed during the study, thus making the researcher refine the research questions as several new aspects emerge during the investigation, and making the thinking process iterative; it is only when the initial coding begins that the general pattern of understanding will emerge, from where it is developed into wider categories and constructed into a theory or broad interpretation.⁴⁶²

The qualitative study involves collection of multiple forms of data for which it is required to be spent a considerable time on the site while attaining information. The types of instruments which will be used in this study for data collection are: observation; interview; textual documents; and visual data.

All of these approaches tackle the fundamental goal of qualitative research, which is to observe phenomena in the community so as to create understanding about these phenomena. *“Goes into” the phenomena in question by “searching out” and analyzing symbolic forms, such as words, images, institutions, and behaviors, in terms of how people actually represent themselves publicly.*⁴⁶³

3.3.2.1 Observation, Visual and Text Data, Interview

Observation is one of the oldest and most basic of the research method approach, is it in qualitative, quantitative or somewhere along the continuum of these two methods. *It involves collecting impressions of the world using all of one’s senses, especially looking and listening, in a systematic and purposeful way to learn about a phenomenon of interest.*⁴⁶⁴ Themes of this study which were to be observed in a holistic approach were identified after the relevant indicators were revealed from the quantitative findings, so that the rich description which can be obtained from this form will help on getting a fuller and deeper understanding of the problem. It must be mentioned that the observation as a process was inseparable during the whole research time (during and after the data collection); through which as a Researcher I would get different inputs on how would I

⁴⁶¹Creswell, J. W., 2002, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (2nd Edition), Sage Publications, Inc

⁴⁶²Ibid.

⁴⁶³ Bhattacharya, H., 2008, *Grounded Theory*. In Lisa M. Given (ed.), *The SAGE Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods*, London SAGE

⁴⁶⁴Mc Kechnie, L., 2008, *Observational Research*. In Lisa M. Given (ed.), *The SAGE Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods*, London SAGE

carry on my investigation. Even the unconscious observation is to play an important role on the formation of the researchers intuit of how to direct the inquiry.

“Most forms of qualitative observational research are relatively unobtrusive and therefore nonreactive and able to generate highly trustworthy data,” and if combined with other methods it can be very powerful and suited for the discovery of new information.⁴⁶⁵

Visual Data play a very important role in qualitative research since they are to offer a visual medium in addition to the more common verbal medium.⁴⁶⁶ Visual Data tend to complement the textual ore spoken words, therefore by giving a more holistic and understanding of the participants world.⁴⁶⁷

“A picture speaks a thousand words” is a very true statement when applied to certain areas that need to be explored qualitatively.⁴⁶⁸⁴⁶⁹ Images tend to be interpreted as natural expression of the status quo since they are seemingly unable to lie; considered as evidence of complex social realities.⁴⁷⁰

Textual Data are the text based files, which may include primary data (collected by the researcher) or secondary data (collected and archived or published by the others).⁴⁷¹ The primary data documents are compiled from the researcher itself and are usually readily used for the further classification, coding and analyze.⁴⁷² The one to be used in this study are the field notes as records of specific activities or circumstances assembled through observation; official and other documents which helped construct the current situation as well as the historical background of the urban site under investigation; demographic and statistical data in which it were identified the variables relevant to the study.

Due to the sensitive nature which deals with the IO, some of the data were hard to be obtained and it was involved a lot of negotiating and communication skills, while other

⁴⁶⁵Mc Kechnie, L., 2008, *Observational Research*. In Lisa M. Given (ed.), *The SAGE Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods*, London SAGE

⁴⁶⁶Keegan., Sh., 2008, *Photography*. In Lisa M. Given (ed.), *The SAGE Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods*, London SAGE

⁴⁶⁷*Ibid.*

⁴⁶⁸*Ibid.*

⁴⁶⁹Vannini, Ph., 2008, *Visual Data*. In Lisa M. Given (ed.), *The SAGE Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods*, London SAGE

⁴⁷⁰*Ibid.*

⁴⁷¹Schensul, J., 2008, *Documents*. In Lisa M. Given (ed.), *The SAGE Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods*, London SAGE

⁴⁷²*Ibid.*

national data where large in amount and therefore it took a lot of time to be read and extract the needed information.

Most to be used were the official documents of: the Statistical Office in Kosova; Ministry of Environmental and Spatial Planning; M. of Trade; M. of Public Administration; Urban Department in the Municipality of Prishtina; Archive of Kosova; Cadastral Office; UN (UNDP, UNICEF, UN-habitat, UNIFEM, UNHCR and other UN agencies) reports; WB; EU institutions reports; and of many other NGO's documents.

The documents analyzes were done either by content or in thematic coding schemes of the grounded theory strategy adopted in this study.

Interviews - in-person interview is a data collection method in which case the researcher asks questions to which the participant responds; the interview can happen in the same site which is being studies or could be developed in other settings or by other means (e.g. telephone or e-mail); for the reason of understanding the participants perceptions and experiences with a study's topic. ⁴⁷³

Conducted interview of this study were in most of the cases informal, just by having a nonconventional conversation with the participants of the study, I could obtain a lot of information which would give me an indication of what could be future holistic investigation. The interviews were usually conducted with the ones who were being as survey respondent and while they were filling the questionnaire I would use the opportunity for a more open conversation; than would be the inhabitants of the investigated sites, while doing the observation or collecting the visual data, not limiting it to the officials from whom I would gain the official document; as well as with different professional urban planners, real estate agents, architects.

Interview as not in its traditional form, was happening all the time during the research, by the fact that as a researcher I tend to collect opinions and experiences about the study, during all the passes of the inquiry, by paying attention to the general ideas as well as the

⁴⁷³ Clark, V., 2008, *In-person Interview*. In Lisa M. Given (ed.), *The SAGE Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods*, London SAGE

richness in word choices, metaphors and slangs; *words are of utmost importance to qualitative researchers.*⁴⁷⁴

3.4 Limitations

Sampling - Due to lack of population census there were very limited options of doing samples. The samples which involved proportional choosing of the sub groups, in accordance to the total number of the population had to be avoided. Lack of information about the exact number of the different subgroups inside the target group e.g. people who benefited from the internationals and people who did not benefit, were the main determinates when choosing the sample. The mentioned constrain will affect the accuracy of the findings, and the sampling error could be higher⁴⁷⁵.

Ethical issue - When questioning the international group of population, a limited number of questions had to be reduced. This group was hesitant on providing information about the area where they live and work, due to security reason, as it will be revealed on later chapters this actually plays a very important role on the overall findings, but had to be put under the Limitation sections since it actually curtailed some of the questions and at certain issues the researcher could obtain only the opinions of the local citizens. The pilot survey reassured that removing some of these sensitive questions will secure a higher respond rate of the international population.

Lack of Knowledge - the international staff tends to have a certain period of duration of their mission, which usually does not exceed more than one year. Therefore the time spent in Prishtina is not satisfactory of considering the members of this group as competent to give first hand answers, especially with issues which dealt with the changes that occurred because of the international presence; it's because they were not witness of these changes from the beginning of the international establishment in the city as well as they can not know the real formation of the city after the war.

⁴⁷⁴ Firmin, M., 2008, *Data Collection*. In Lisa M. Given (ed.), *The SAGE Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods*, London SAGE

⁴⁷⁵ Kerry and Bland, 1998, *Statistics notes: The intraclass correlation coefficient in cluster randomisation*. *British Medical Journal*, 316, 1455-1460.

3.5 Ethical considerations

When human behavior is subject of a scientific research, it involves ethical consideration.⁴⁷⁶ Ethical issue is continues concern through out the process of doing the research. It is deeply related to what kind of information does the researcher needs, how is going to obtain them as well as how is going to use them. Researchers have developed different ethics, but the commonly used in social sciences are: confidentiality, anonymity, legality and professionalism.⁴⁷⁷ Or as Babbie has defined them as 4 pillars: voluntary participation; no harm to the respondents; anonymity and confidentiality; and no cheating of colleagues.⁴⁷⁸ While conducting this research study there were and other important principles which were taken into consideration, as informed consent and deception.

Before the potential respondents became a subject of research, they were acknowledged about the aim, methodology and expected results of the study, as well as their right to terminate at any time their participation. Only after the respondent was in full knowledge about the study and was able to make a decision, it was that the researcher moved to the next level. In this research study the researcher provided the respondents with her personal details too.

The overwhelming information provided by the local citizens of Prishtina, were as a result of their conviction that it was for a good cause and they were part of something useful. On the contrary to the first group, the group of the international community who were hesitant on responding to the survey and not very keen of the idea that the research was about their impact on the city of Prishtina, which leads to the other ethical consideration which was kept in mind during the whole process of the investigation, whether the research will hurt those whose activities is to be studied. The researcher was extremely careful on not making any sensitive questions, impinge their privacy; they were treated with respect and human dignity.

Confidentiality and anonymity remains one of the crucial ethical issues in this research. The identity of individuals from whom information is obtained in the course of this PhD Study shall be kept strictly confidential. No information revealing the identity of any

⁴⁷⁶ Blaxter, C., Hughes, M. & Tight, A., 2001. *How to research*. Buckingham, Philadelphia: Open University Press.

⁴⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁷⁸ Babbie, E., 2001, *The practice of social research* (9th ed.). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth/Thomson Learning.

individual shall be incorporated in the final report or in any other note prepared in the course of the thesis.

Professionalism and no cheating of colleagues is researcher obligation toward the scientific community.⁴⁷⁹ It is a moral duty of the investigator to inform its reader about the studies limitations as well as failures, and spare its colleagues from doing the same mistake.

3.6 Conclusion

In this chapter the focus was on the methodological establishment of the research. It presents an outline of the Grounded Theory foundations used in this research. The aims, processes and procedures that were pursued were also described. Each section of this chapter had an equal treatment by assuring, with a detailed description that each followed or excluded step is carefully analyzed and adopted in synchronization with the research study. The pros of using the Grounded Theory strategy, in the Mixed Methods Inquiry was determined by the complex nature of the research problem as well as research's intention, the generation of a theory grounded on the data obtained, as an end goal of this study. This chapter tends to recognize the methods which will secure best findings on the topic of *the international community impact on the local urban development of the post conflict cities*.

⁴⁷⁹ Babbie, E. R., 1998 , *The practice of social research*, (8th ed.) Wadsworth Pub. Co.

ANALYZES OF DATA

4.1 Mixed Methods

As revealed at the previous chapter, the Method which was used for collecting the data was containing both of the approaches; primarily the quantitative phase which than followed by the qualitative one.

The intention of this two-Phase, sequential mixed methods study will be to gain statistical, quantitative results from a sample and then follow up with a few examples to probe or explore those results in more depth qualitative research.⁴⁸⁰ In the first phase, quantitative research questions will address the **Effect of the International Community presence in a Post Conflict City**; from the relationship of **International Community Physical and Social set up** and the **City Urban Development** as variables; with **International Community** and **Kosova Citizens** as participants, at the city of **Prishtina** as a research site. In the second phase, qualitative observations, visual data and official documents will be used to probe significant urban changes by exploring aspects of the effect of the International Community Presence in some of the neighborhoods in Prishtina.

Primarily it was conducted the quantitative research, whose finding helped generate new research questions which were investigated in a second phase in a qualitative manner.

⁴⁸¹The analyses of the survey with closed ended questionnaires are done by using Microsoft Excel 2003, and the results are shown on Frequency and Cross Tabulation Tables, as the simplest way of presenting the data, subsequently the strategy of Grounded Theory was applied. The data obtained from the quantitative survey helped determine the areas which need a more thorough investigation by using qualitative means for collecting the needed information. The qualitative analyze of the Grounded Theory will be done on

⁴⁸⁰ Creswell, J. W., 2002, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (2nd Edition), Sage Publications, Inc

⁴⁸¹ Hesse-Biber, N.S., 2010. *Mixed Methods research Merging, from theory to practice*. The Guilford Press.

both gained data; by which initially is done the coding and the identification of the categories, as of which is to be deriving the theory of the study.

4.2 Quantitative Phase

The reason why the quantitative phase was chosen to start with, its precisely because of my relationship with the subject under study, since I live and work in Kosova, it is impossible to get entirely detached from the phenomenon under research, therefore my intention was to lay out the big picture of the situation by the others (in this case the respondent of the survey) in a quantitative manner, by generalizing it, and than after I would allow myself to get involved into further qualitative investigation.

*Descriptive statistics include the numbers, tables, charts, and graphs used to describe, organize, summarize, and present raw data.*⁴⁸² Descriptive analyze helps reduce and classify the raw data into a simpler summary⁴⁸³, and it will be presented by using the Frequency and Cross Tabulation Tables and Graphs.

Frequency or one-way tables are the basic scheme for analyzing categorical data and they are used *as one of the exploratory procedures to review how different categories of values are distributed in the sample.*⁴⁸⁴ *Cross tabulation* is a mixture of two (or more) frequency tables organized in that way that every resulting cell indicates a particular value achieved by specific cross tabulated variables, which at the same time identifies the existing relation of these variables.⁴⁸⁵

The findings of the quantitative research (for the complete results see appendix 3) reveal a very valuable set of information which will help on building codes and categories concerning urban development of the city and whose further investigation will be conducted on qualitative manner. Given the ability to generate theory from data collected in the ground, the Grounded Theory was chosen to be the most suitable research strategy to be followed in this study, as indicated at the previous chapter, the area of the post

⁴⁸² State of Texas-State Auditorium Office, 1995. *Data analysis: describin data - descriptive statistics*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.sao.state.tx.us/Resources/Manuals/Method/data/10DESCSD.PDF"](http://www.sao.state.tx.us/Resources/Manuals/Method/data/10DESCSD.PDF)
www.sao.state.tx.us/Resources/Manuals/Method/data/10DESCSD.PDF [Accessed 10 March 2011].

⁴⁸³ Seema, J., 2003, *Descriptive Statistics and Exploratory Data Analysis*, Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute, New Delhi

⁴⁸⁴ Statsoft, 2011. *Basic Statistics*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.statsft.com/textboook/basic-statistics/"](http://www.statsft.com/textboook/basic-statistics/) \l
"frequency%20tables" www.statsft.com/textboook/basic-statistics/#frequency%20tables [Accessed 10 February 2011].

⁴⁸⁵ Ibid.

conflict development lacks the a well-developed theoretical foundation and a strong commitment to the world of practice.⁴⁸⁶

Both groups have more or less the same type of the questions, in order to get a realistic opinion which does not favor any of the groups. Previously it was done the pilot survey, which gave reflection of the reality by *helping 'tune' the proposed process for the main survey*⁴⁸⁷ and confirmed its reliability/validity, by recommending additional questions which helped develop new ideas for the thesis.

4.2.1. Local Citizens Survey

The questionnaire of the citizens of Prishtina was to some extent different from the questionnaire of the International Community, as the intention was to find out what was the perception of these two groups about the each other actions.

Primarily it will be presented a brief summary of the LC general idea about the problem, which is than followed with a more thorough explanation accompanied with percentages of the answers.

Brief summary: When LC was asked about the general attitude of the international community, most of the respondents felt that there is an international cellule, an international inner city within the Prishtina city. Their opinion about the international community work and presence is most evidently positive in relation to their primary purpose of why they are here, the created opinion of seeing internationals as the savers, does not morally allow them of making many remarks. The common citizens, who are not directly benefiting from their presence, see only their physical establishment; it indicates the lack of interactions between these two groups on many levels. When asked about the area where the internationals should be situated: the majority is for that internationals should be situated far from the city center, with dualistic explanation that they should free the center of the city and at the same time be located in an area which is up to their standards, quite, well built with enough of space to be fit in. The responds about the IC positive impact on the city, was greatly in favor of the import of the

⁴⁸⁶ Hasic T., 2004, Reconstruction Planning in Post-Conflict Zones Bosnia and Herzegovina and the International Community, (Doctoral Dissertation Royal Institute of Technology) Stockholm, Sweden

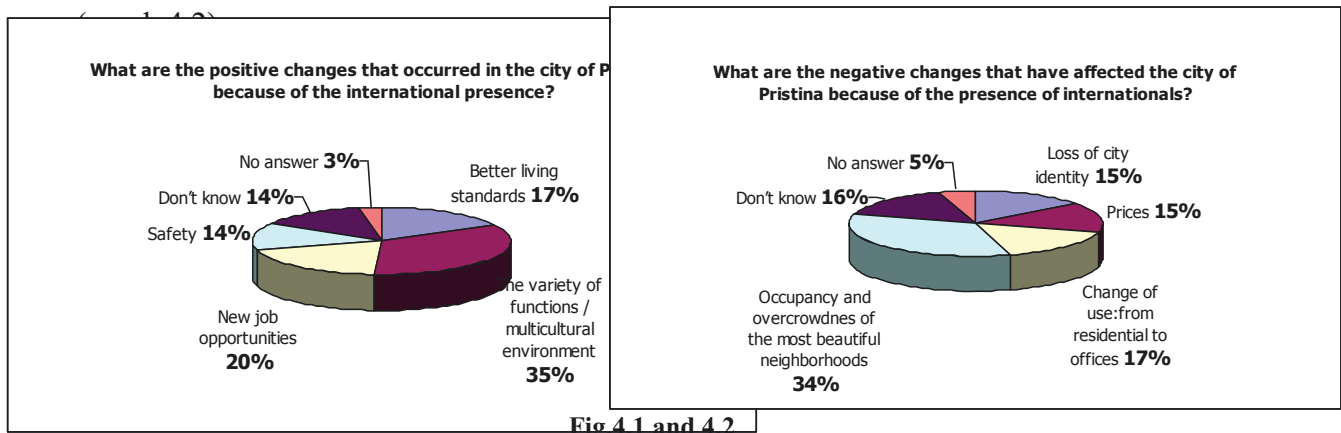
⁴⁸⁷ Goodman, A., 2003. *Introduction to data collection and analysis*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.deakin.edu.au/~agoodman/sci101/nidex.php"](http://www.deakin.edu.au/~agoodman/sci101/nidex.php) [Accessed 15 April 2010].

multicultural environment, where majority thinks that Prishtina population is more open to acceptance of new ideas, and that the international presence influenced their mindset. The urban / architecture impact on the city from the IC presence was viewed through the newly built construction done exclusively for the IC; cleaned and well arranged areas where their offices and apartments are located, variety of new functions e.g. international restaurants, sporting facilities. Awareness of the local population about the goods that the IC can bring to the places where they reside, explains the reason of sending the IC to poorer areas where they can help upgrade the neighborhood. The negative impact is viewed through the over charged traffic, occupied parking places from the big vehicles, overcrowded places around the IC offices, big rents, high fences around their offices, and big security level. All the mentioned changes are valid for the areas where they are set up, while the respond for the overall impact in the architecture of the city is that there is less than 30% of the city impacted. The biggest changes come from the Inter Governmental Organizations such as UN, EU, and OSCE while the Non governmental Organizations are not exposed or they are usually located near by big organizations.

Descriptive Statistics: When the local citizens were asked about:

The positive/negative changes that occurred in the city of Prishtina because of the International Community presence;

the findings point out that 35% of the respondent credit the IC for the variety of the functions and multicultural environment (graph.4.1), while 34% blamed the IC for the occupancy and overcrowding of the most beautiful neighborhoods of Prishtina



The comperation of the answers from the two above questions draw attention to an interesting fact, that whatever the answer of the positive impact of the IC presence, as an negative aspect of each group of the respondent would be considered the *Occupancy and overcrowding of the once most beautiful neighborhoods* (tab.4.1).

	Loss of city identity	Prices	Change of use: from residential to offices	Occupancy and overcrowding of the once most beautiful neighborhoods	Don't know	No answer	
Better living standards	2.91%	3.88%	0.97%	4.85%	3.88%	0.97%	17.48%
The variety of functions / multicultural environment	4.85%	7.77%	7.77%	8.74%	5.83%	0.00%	34.95%
New job opportunities	2.91%	2.91%	3.88%	7.77%	1.94%	0.97%	20.39%
Safety	1.94%	0.00%	0.97%	6.80%	3.88%	0.00%	13.59%
Don't know	1.94%	0.00%	1.94%	5.83%	0.00%	0.97%	10.68%
No answer	0.00%	0.00%	0.97%	0.00%	0.00%	1.94%	2.91%
	14.56%	14.56%	16.50%	33.98%	15.53%	4.85%	100.00%

Tab.4.1. Results of the cross tabulated questions; Q1 and Q2 of the International Survey

Despite the big percentage of the people who like the presence of the International Community and attribute the halt of the war to them⁴⁸⁸ it is 46% that would place the IC outside the city center, whereas 19% close to city center and 32% would choose Arberia⁴⁸⁹ as an International Quarter (Tab.4.2).

Q4	Why at this particular site?	Percentage
1	Internationals are already settled there	25%
2	The center will be released	43%
3	Will increase the living standards	11%
4	Location / Enough space	17%
5	Don't know	2%
	No answer	2%

Tab.4.2. The reason of locating/dislocating IC into a particular zone.

Out of the 34% of the respondent which find IC to be occupying the best neighborhoods and causing overcapacity, 17% of them would place the IC outside the city center, and only 2% scattered in the city (tab.4.3).

	Arbëri	Outside city center	Close to city center	Scattered in the city		
Occupancy and overcrowding of the once most beautiful neighborhoods	5.50%	17.00%	9.00%	2.00%	0.00%	33.50%

Tab.4.3. Cross tabulated Q2 and Q3

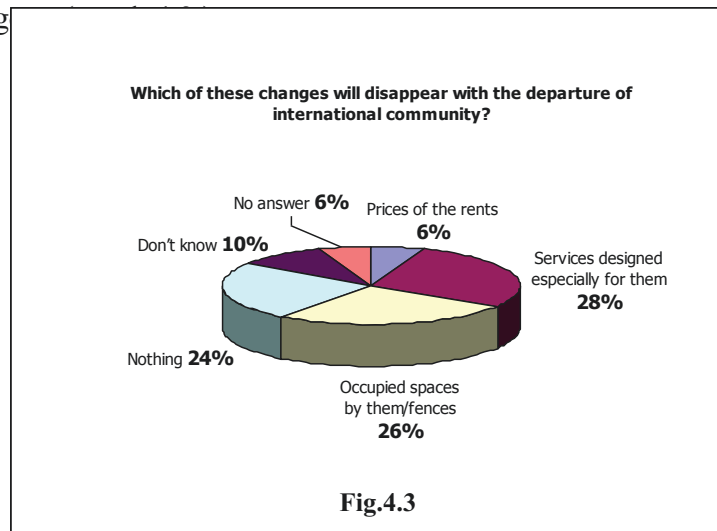
⁴⁸⁸ CDA Collaborative Learning Projects., 2010. *Initial Findings from the Listening project Report*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK www.cdainc.com/cdawww/pdf/other/ip_2page_initial_findings_from_the_listening_project_20100803_pdf.pdf](http://www.cdainc.com/cdawww/pdf/other/ip_2page_initial_findings_from_the_listening_project_20100803_pdf.pdf) [Accessed 15 January 2011].

⁴⁸⁹ Known among local citizens for its big number of the IC residences

The urban/architecture changes which were believed to be caused by the IC were viewed to be by 55% of the respondent less than 30% from the overall post conflict changes. Furthermore it is 50% which believed that UNMIK/EULEX (Governmental Organizations) were the most influential IO in the city's physical structure. Some of the services and functions which sprung after the war were especially tailored for the needs of the IC, therefore the questions:

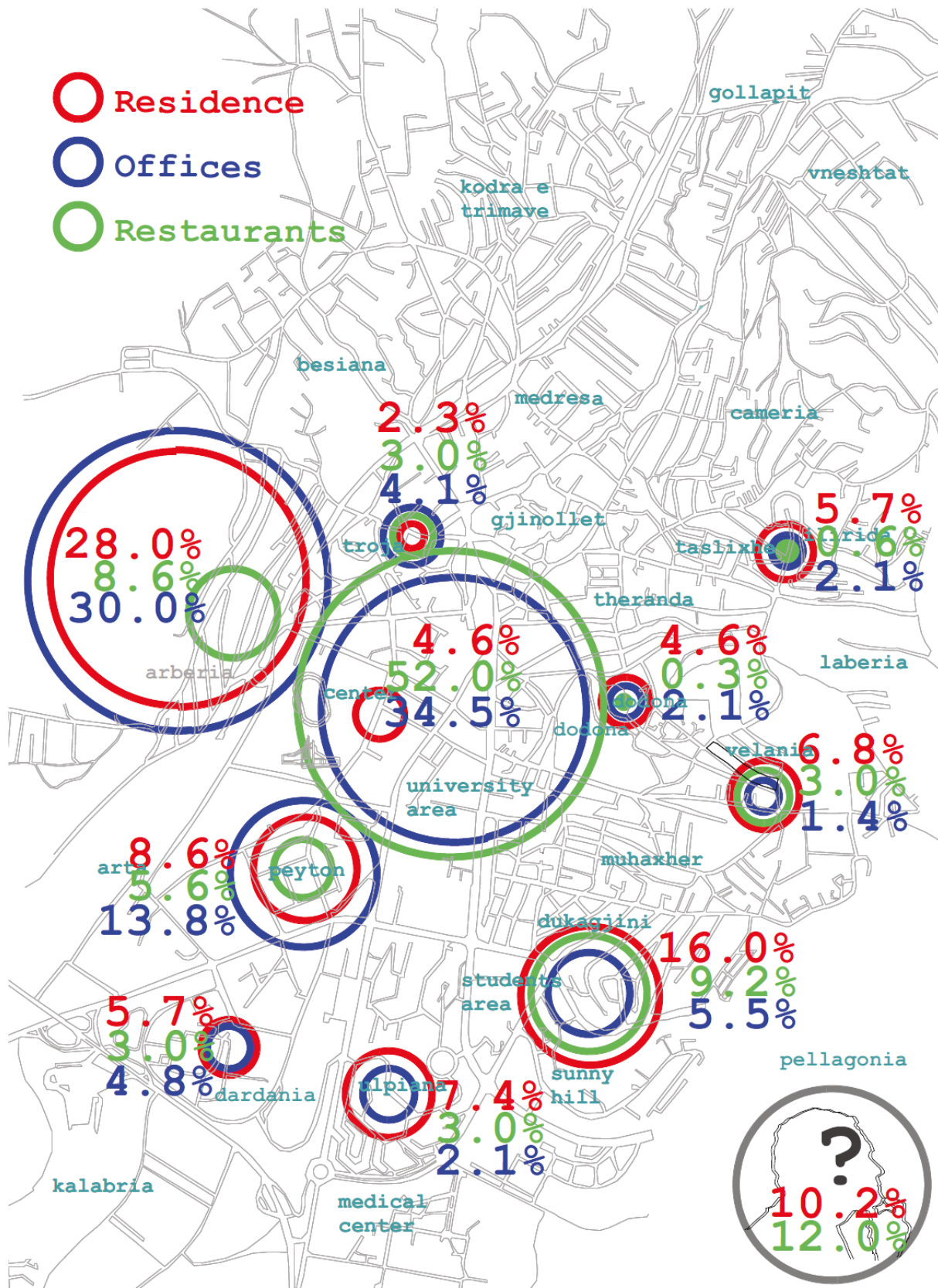
Which of the changes will disappear with the departure of the International Community?

tends to recognize the activities with which the Local Citizens don't feel familiar and comfortable and moreover are not predicted to be long life after the IC, as the primal consumer, has g



The Local Citizens were asked to draw a mental map of where is supposed to be the biggest concentration of the IC Residences; Offices; Restaurants.

The intention behind was to understand if there is an international sub city inside Prishtina, not necessarily existing for real on the ground as it was important to realize if that sub city was created mentally from the local citizens and if there were part of the cities from which the common citizens felt excluded.



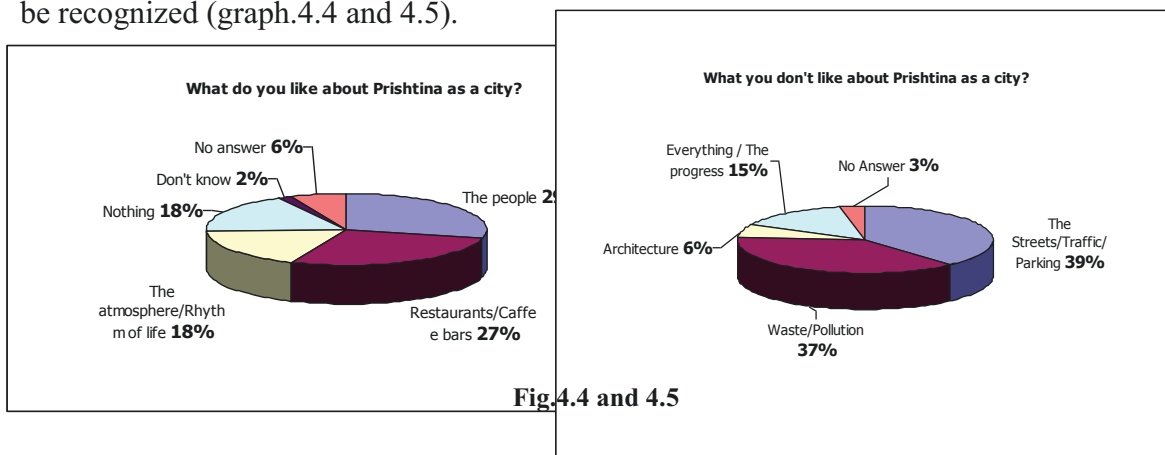
Map.4.1 LC Mental Map; Location of the IC Residence; Offices; Restaurants

4.2.2. International Citizens Survey

Brief Summary: The conditions of the apartments in which the IC is staying, are found to be acceptable, and when choosing the apartment, the location where the apartment is situated says the final verdict among the matter of security, the house itself and the price. When asked about the general opinion of the city structure, the IC were not concerned about luxury or the beautification of the city, according to the IC responds the city lacks the essential functions which a normal western city has. The IC was irritated by the not properly paved and narrowed street which resulted on traffic congestion; the parking places; lack of waste management; and pollution, in their answers the houses or other forms of architecture were not mentioned; either because they consider as a matter of taste or because it is not among high priority issues which need to be addressed at this point. When concentrating on what is positive about the city, highest score got the no spatial things, e.g. the positive attitude and friendly behavior of the citizens. The Germia Park which is a park outside the city, is considered as the best place for recreation; actually it was highlighted as the only descent place of greenery and fresh air. Green public space was one of the major requirements by the side of IC, when asked of what they missed from their hometown; it was precisely the green spaces, order and the cultural life, for which Prishtina is known to be missing.

International citizens tend to have more international friends and get to socialize more with each other then with the locals; if it's the local friends it's because their socialization comes from their working place where they meet and have more opportunities to interact.

Descriptive Statistics: The first few questions were more general, as the intention was to understand the common standpoint about Prishtina as a city and for what Prishtina would be recognized (graph.4.4 and 4.5).



The IC impression of the city life was gained from the areas where they have likely been more frequently moving. When asked about the locations of their apartments, it is 31% of the international respondents that were living in Arberia by that time; even if the distribution of the questionnaire was done in systematic random manner in the whole area of the city (more detailed in 3rd Chapter), and with 18% of the total living in the Center (Tab.4.4).

	In which part of Prishtina do you live?	Which is the best residential neighborhood in Prishtina?
Arberia	31%	31%
Sunny hill	15%	5%
Peyton	10%	15%
Dardania	2%	5%
Center	18%	8%
Velania	3%	5%
Taslixhe	13%	13%
Germia	3%	5%
Lakrishte	0%	0%
Ulpiana	0%	2%
Dodona	2%	0%
Veternik	2%	3%
Don't Know	0%	10%
No answer	3%	0%
	100%	100%

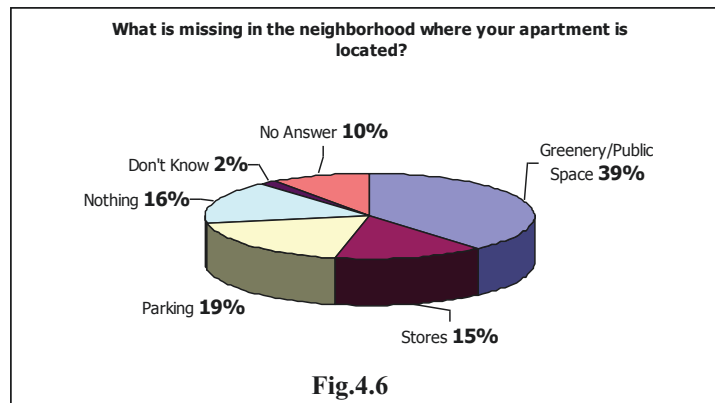
Tab.4.4. Comperation of Q7 and Q5; where the IC lives and which area they like the best.

Compared to the question of:

Which is the best residential neighborhood in Prishtina?

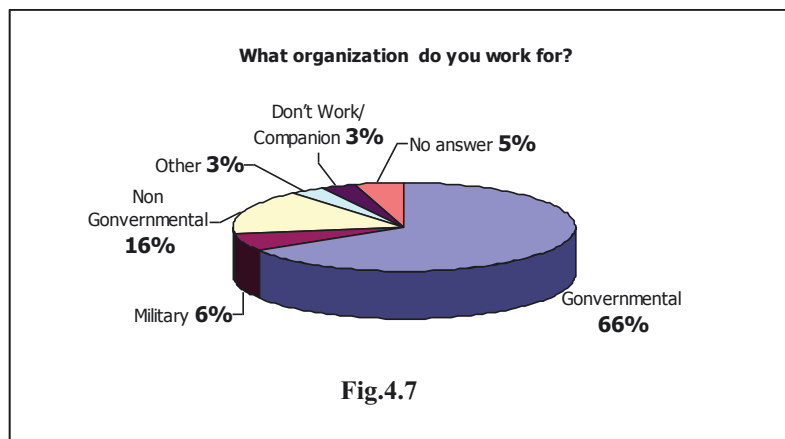
it is the same number of 31 % that consider Arberia to be the best place to live in Prishtina, which is not the same as with Center for which only 8% would characterize it as the best residential area. For the best residential area, 48% of the respondents attribute the location and the spirit of the place, while for the other 21% it is the easy reachable utilities within the city, along with placing the security on the third place by 11%.

It is 39% of the respondent that find the greenery and public places to be missing in their residential area, and 16% of them being fully satisfied with what their neighborhood tends to offer (graph.4.6).



The crucial role on the IC selection for their apartment had the location/the neighborhood where it was placed with 32%; following with 18% of which find the house and the comfort inside it to be determinant on their decision; equal share had the security, while the price would be important for 13% of the international tenant.

The reason of the IC presence in a place like Kosova is precisely the work they ought to be doing and organization from which they were employed. Due to the simplification of the International Organizations categorization (see 1st Chapter), respondent who worked for the UN, OSCE, EU and different embassies were grouped as Governmental employees, whilst the KFOR (NATO) was characterized as under the Military Organizations, and the other organizations were classified as Non Governmental (graph.4.7).



Referring to the explanation at the Introduction Chapter about the openness of the organizations toward the beneficiaries, as well as the number of employees, it was important to understand why different organizations are placed at particular sites. The responds revealed that 31% think that it was the location inside the city, while 16% think it was a governmental decision (graph.4.8).

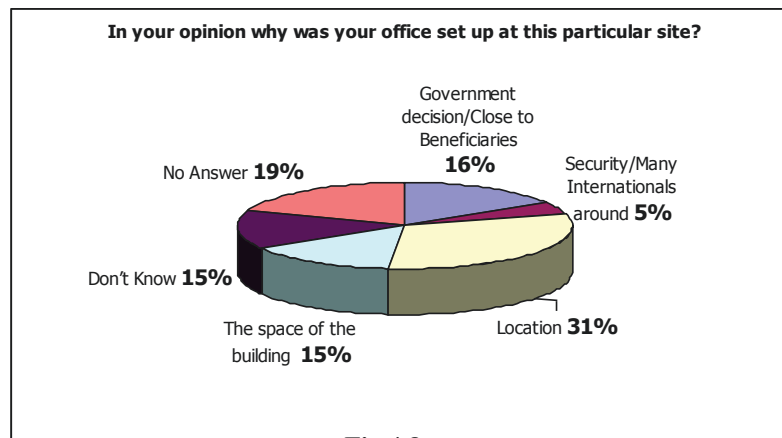


Fig.4.8

As to understand how competent are the respondents to answer certain issues they were asked about the duration of their work, from which it was discovered that 35% are on their mission in Kosova more than 2 years, while 1-2 years are 35% of the respondent and only 2%, 0-6months (tab.4.5)

What is the duration of your work here?	Percentage
0-6months	2%
6-12 months	18%
1-2 years	35%
More than 2 years	35%
Don't Know	8%
No Answer	2%
	100%

Tab.4.5 The time length of the IC mission

As verification to the Listen report⁴⁹⁰ on the 2nd Chapter about how much does the International Community interacts with the Local Population the questionnaire showed that 48% of the International Respondents tend to socialize more with the other Internationals, while 13% interact more with the locals and 39% with both.

⁴⁹⁰ CDA Collaborative Learning Projects., 2010. *Initial Findings from the Listening project Report*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK www.cdainc.com/cdawww/pdf/other/ip_2page_initial_findings_from_the_listening_project_20100803_pdf.pdf](http://www.cdainc.com/cdawww/pdf/other/ip_2page_initial_findings_from_the_listening_project_20100803_pdf.pdf) [Accessed 15 January 2011].

29% of the International Respondents distinguished the Cultural Events as the ones to be lacking in the city of Prishtina, by leaving as second the Order; Enforcement of the Law with 24%; and Greenery with 21%.

4.3 Qualitative Phase

The findings of the quantitative research reaffirmed some of the suppositions exposed at the literature review about the general situations created due to the international community presence in a post conflict city.

By taking Kosova as the scene of the development, the findings revealed some new issues which can be investigated only in qualitative manner. Bearing that the study under investigation is new, there are certain issues that can not be generalized and need to be analyzed in depth by taking into account the political, social, and cultural aspects of Kosova, as a country.

After the needed data have been gathered, it is analyzed by using coding and theoretical sampling procedures, from which theories are generated. The emerging categories come from the data itself, by identifying the primal phenomena of the issue. The coding will be done primarily from the findings of the Quantitative Research, whereas the further investigation will be complemented by a Qualitative Inquiry, such as gathering of relevant official documents; direct observation; and photographs.

The main category emerging from the data is the urban development, where as sub codes where identified different urban development aspects, such as:

- Urban Geography
- Built Environment
- Urban Economy
- Social Infrastructure
- Urban Politics,

Each of the sub codes will be analyzed on its account by not excluding the recognition of what tends to be general among them.

4.3.1 Urban Geography

Referring to the Literature Review Chapter the Urban Geography deals with form, growth and neighborhood change of a city,⁴⁹¹ the same modifications which Prishtina has experienced up to a degraded magnitude. The literature analyze reveals the main actors behind this trend but it does not pay a direct attention to the effect that the IC presence has on it, even if the extent of this effect is not physically potent as the actions undertaken from the Local Citizens, the International Community still has its word on the created situation.

The responds from the survey bring up the fact that some of the local actions were actually indirectly IC requests. In the question:

In your selection for the apartment what plays the most important role?

32% of the respondent found the *Location* to be most important determinant, among the house/comfort; security; price. Consequently, houses which are within that neighborhood certainly will do everything to be rented by the internationals that are willing to pay big amount for their apartment; which indicates that most preferable IC locations get to experience the biggest changes. These changes can be made due to the direct request of the International Tenant, or it can be as an self initiative of the Landlord; on both cases, what matters is that they are being breed due to the IC interest on the particular location for a possible set up.

The neighborhood changes are to be perceived by the Local Citizen as well, pinpointing are the results from the question:

In which part of Prishtina would you place all international apartments/offices?

the majority of the respondent would place the IC *Outside the City Center* (tab.4.6);

⁴⁹¹Hutchison, R., 2010, *Encyclopedia of Urban Studies*, SAGE Publications

Arbëri ⁴⁹²	32%
Outside city center	46%
Close to city center	19%
Scattered in the city	2%
Don't know	1%

Tab.4.6 Where would LC locate the IC

for the fact that 43% believed the City Center will to be released, an indication that the International Community set up does interfere into citizen's daily life, be it with its physical compendium or their movement.

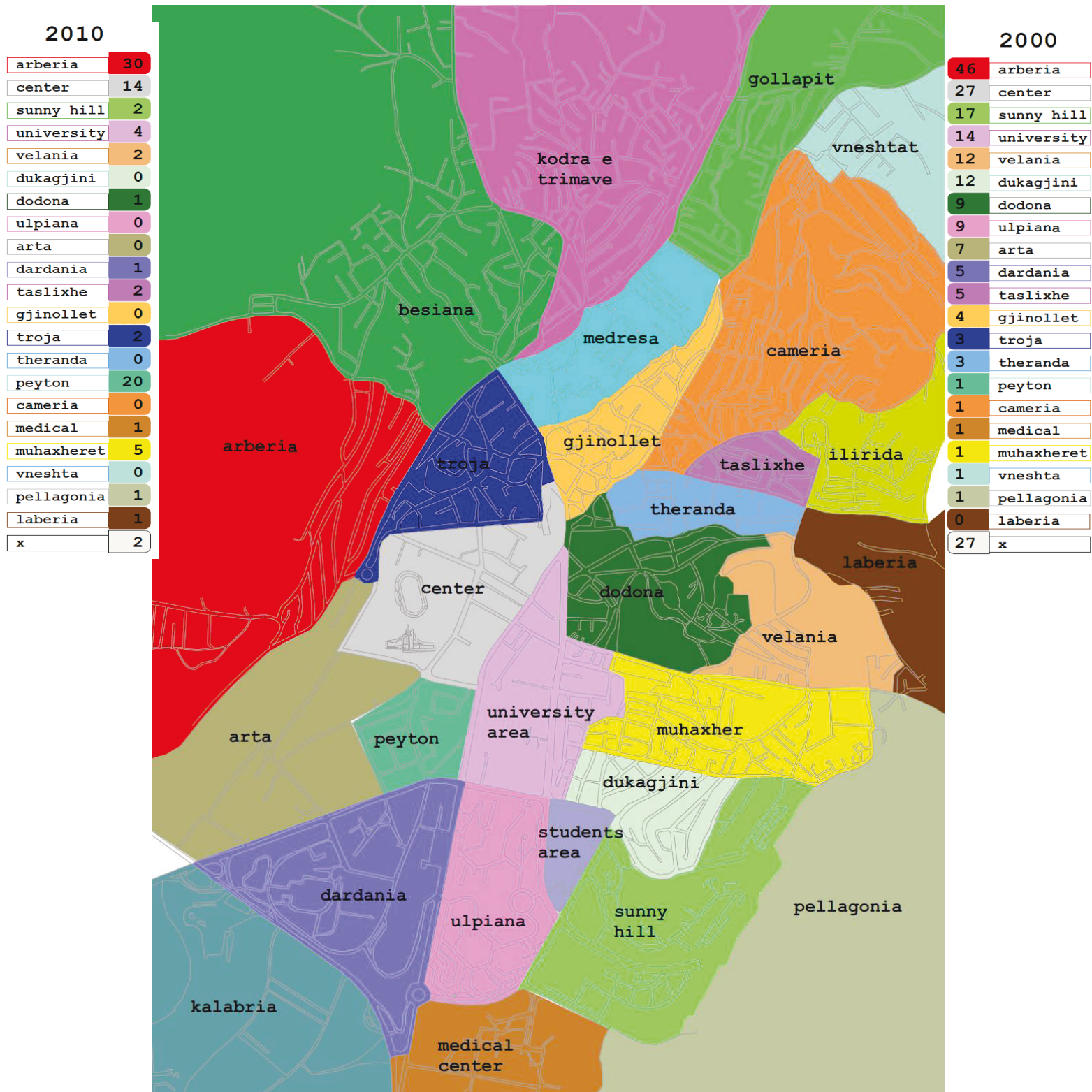
Before IC decides for a location to settle, there are particular conditions to be considered. The IC determinant of a good location has changed over time and the reason behind these changes had to be investigated more thoroughly as presented below.

According to the list of the registered NGO Agencies in 2000 in Kosova, HCIC GIS Unit, there were in total 500 offices in Kosova (389 International Organizations + 111 branches), out of which 209 in Prishtina (see appendix 4) . The same list could not be obtained for the year 2010 due to the problem of the non registration of the NGO's (they kept being in the list even if they were not active for years) ⁴⁹³; therefore the list of the active International Agencies in 2010 was made during field work as well as during desk research of the official documents of the IO, by identifying the ones that were active and more eminent for their work on public. ⁴⁹⁴

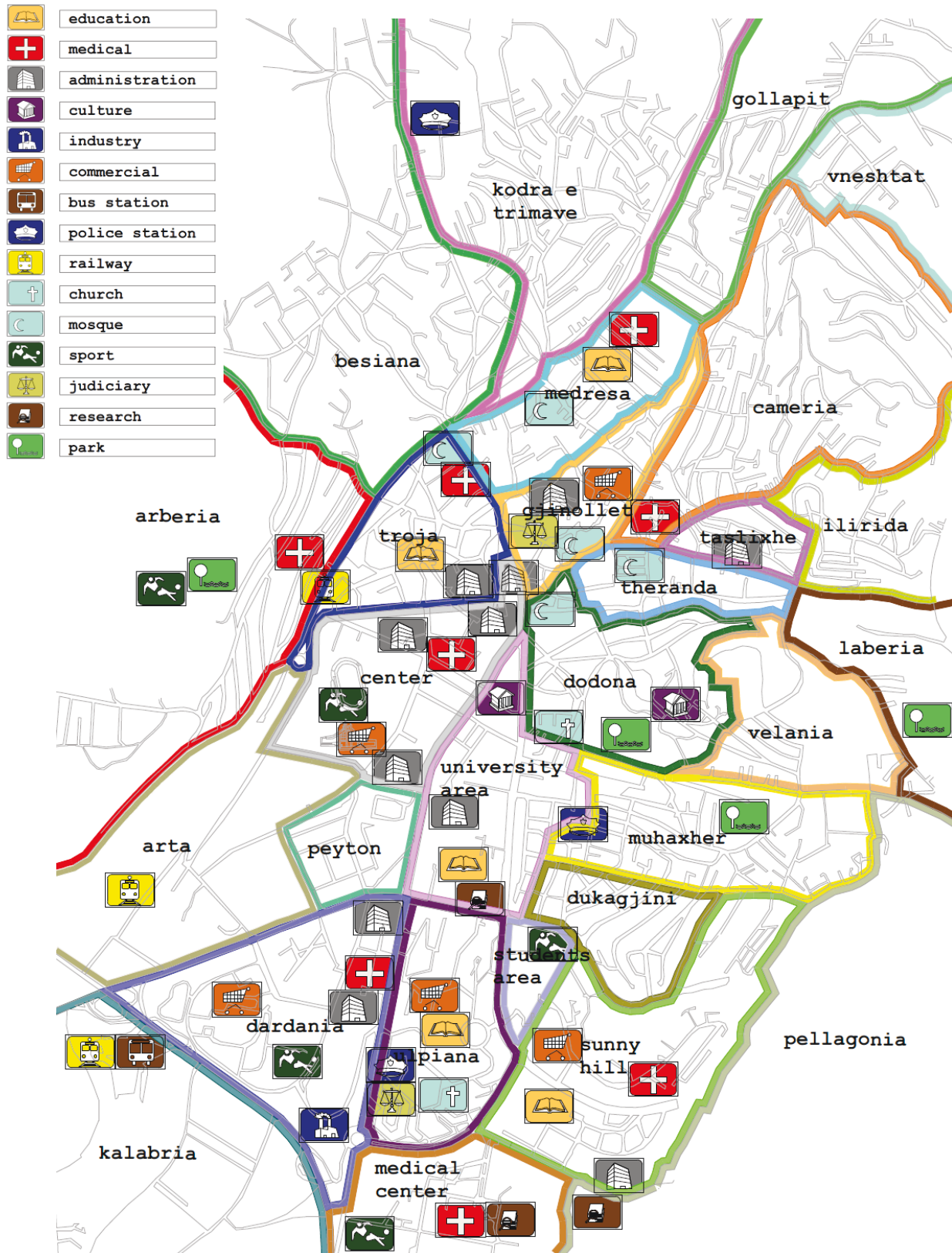
⁴⁹² Arberia, is a neighborhood outside the city center but known as an International Quarter, therefore it was put as the only defined neighborhood among the other options for the fact that during the phase of testing of the questionnaire Arberia would be brought all the time during the conversation as an area where the IC would be still living, since it was the IC first choice and there is no reason to be moved. The belief was that the neighborhood was changed accordingly to the IC desires.

⁴⁹³ KIPRED, 2005. *A changing society*. Research Policy Paper. Prishtine: Kosova NGO sector after the War.

⁴⁹⁴ During the desk research there were identified a lot of organizations which did exist with their offices but never performed an activity, which was known to the public.



Map.4.2. Distribution of the registered International Agencies in 2000/2010 Prishtina, colored according to the neighborhoods where their office was set up



Map.4.3 Prishtina Map 2000, the distribution of the main City Activities

While locating their site according to the given addresses in 2000 (see Appendix 4), it was discovered that 46 of the IO were located in Arberia, which holds the biggest number compared to the 27 in the Center, the second in the list (see map.4.2.); for that reason, Arberia was chosen as a site of a more thorough analyze in search of possible “fish bites” which acted as attractors for the International Office set up. As seen from the map.4.3 Arberia is bordered by a Train Railway, it had a Lung Hospital and a Park, but none of these Local Cities Activities did account for being relevant for the set up of the IO offices. The data gathered shows Arberia as a relatively new area (Arberia I started to be built in 1958; Arberia II in 1974)⁴⁹⁵; Designated for individual housing; ~3 000 inhabitants; surface - 2928km²; good infrastructure; no school/kindergarten/ ambulance; terrain configuration is in the hillside west of the center (strategic position); water and electricity (category A-no power cuts)⁴⁹⁶; used to be inhabited by the posh side of the society.

According to the above mentioned characteristics of the neighborhood, there are few that could be taken into account when selecting a place for an office, but none of them distinguishably strong that could differentiate Arberia from the other neighborhoods of Prishtina. Hence the investigation led to the question of: *Who was the first to be established there?, and why did they chose it?*

The analyzes reveal that the first to be entering Kosova as an international entity on 12th of June 1999, just after the war, was KFOR (Kosova Force), as a NATO-led international force responsible for establishing a safe and secure environment in Kosova. Consequently by taking into the consideration their military mission and their beforehand planed actions, indicate that their choice for setting their camp needs to be strategic on many aspects.

The KFOR HQ was/is situated in Arberia, at the highest point of the area, known as the Film City.(see map.4.4)

⁴⁹⁵ Kocmezi, F., 2003, *Urbano-Geographical Analyze of the Residential Areas in Prishtina*, Master Thesis, Faculty of Geography, University of Prishtina

⁴⁹⁶ In winter 2005 KEK (Kosova Electric Corporation) implemented a power-schedule with three zones - A, B, C - that was based on the percentage of bill-paying customers in the area. A-areas (payment above 55%.) were to have 24/7 power, B-areas (payment between 35-55%) would have 5 on :1 off, and C-areas (below 25% payment) would have whatever power was left over. In downtown Pristina, they usually do not have water rationing. In many flats, landlords have installed water tanks.



Map.4.4. KFOR (NATO led Forces) Head Quarter

On 2001 the Ministry of Defense of Norway stated that “KFOR is a large and complex military force of approx. 42 000 personnel from a total of 39 countries. The mission entrusted to KFOR is vitally important but also fraught with risk. The security situation in Kosova is unstable and there is a constant danger that the conflict may spread. “, leaving to understand that the situation was assessed yet to be unsafe even for the International Community, and that safety measures were to play a very important role on their decision making.

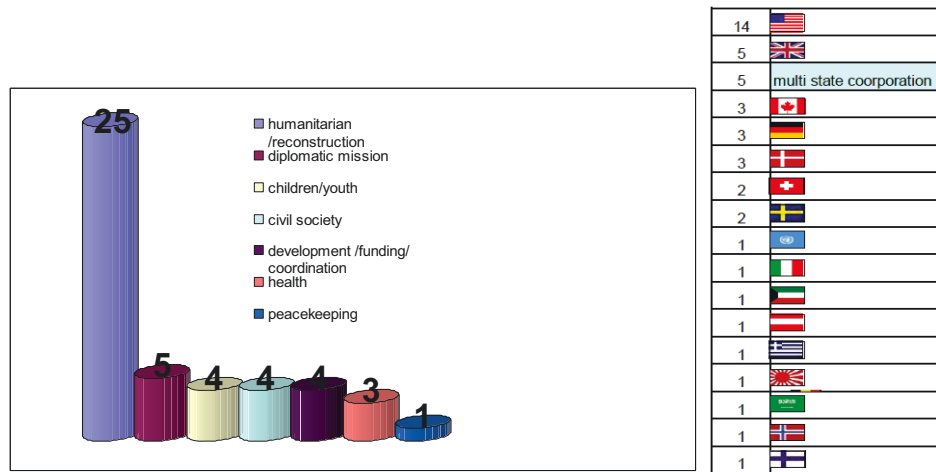
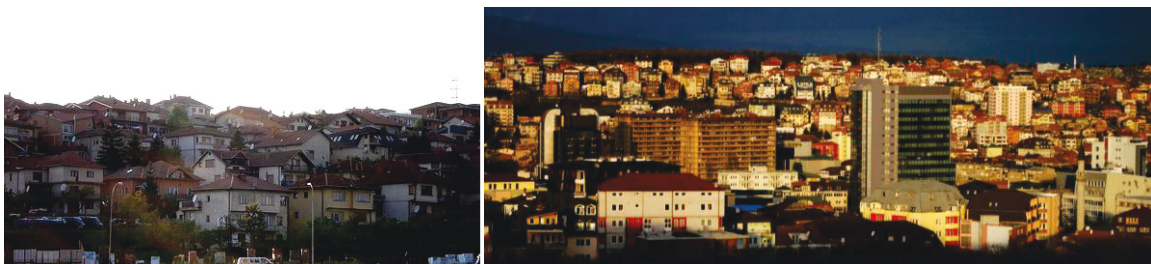


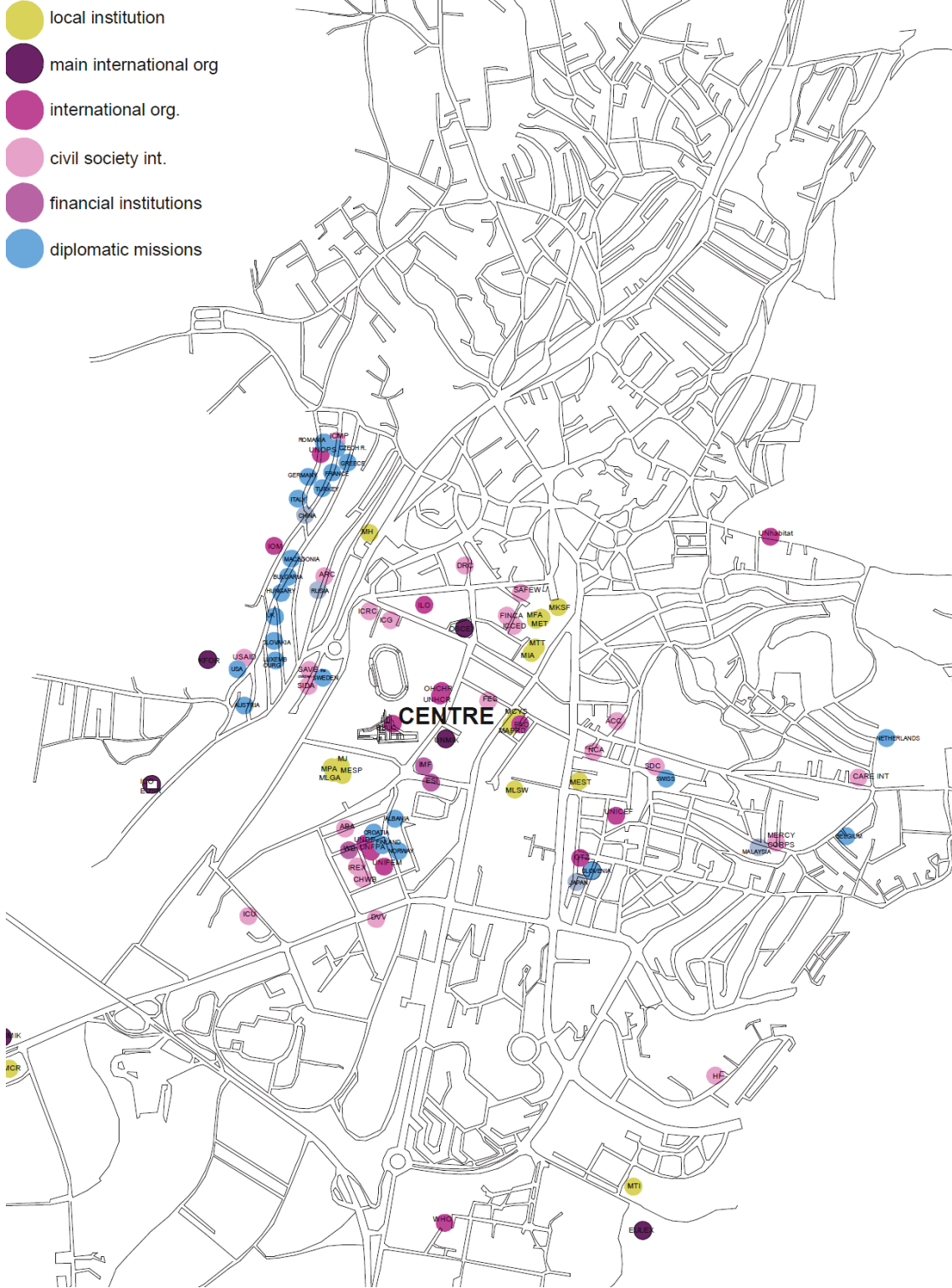
Fig.4.9. International Organizations in Arberia/2000, grouped by their profile and by the countries where they come from

During my quest on finding the reason behind the gathering of such big group of IO into one neighborhood, such as Arberia in this case, I found that what most of them had in common, was their mandate program and the countries where they were coming from, which reveals that their chosen location did not have to do anything with the local partners or beneficiaries, first that was taken into account was their safety and facilitation on their performance.

Arberi was to be known as a residential area (see. Ph.4.1); primarily was designated only for a residential use, therefore when at one moment it become a host to the 46 organizations, it is certainly that the neighborhood will experience a change, be it in form or growth; as a result of the number of employees who are expected to be living close to their working place; the beneficiaries who frequent these organizations; and all other services that come along with these functions.



Ph.4.1. View of Arberia



Map.4.5. The distribution of the IO in Prishtina/2010

When the same analyze is done 10 years after, it was realized that Arberia is still a “*hot spot*” for the IC set up; except that in 2010 the majority of the organizations belong to diplomatic missions and there is no particular grouping according to their country of origin as it was back in the year 2000.

Arberia continues to be prevailing to the IC, be it for safety issues or for the reason that the place has already experienced a change and it is fully modified according to the IC requests.

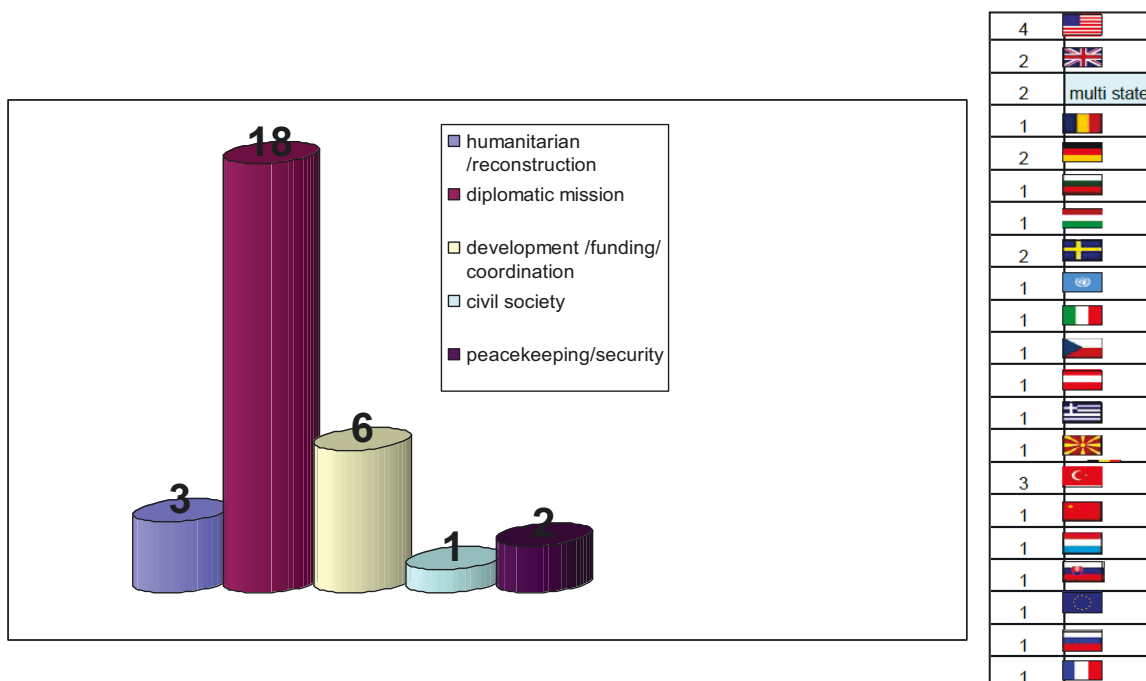
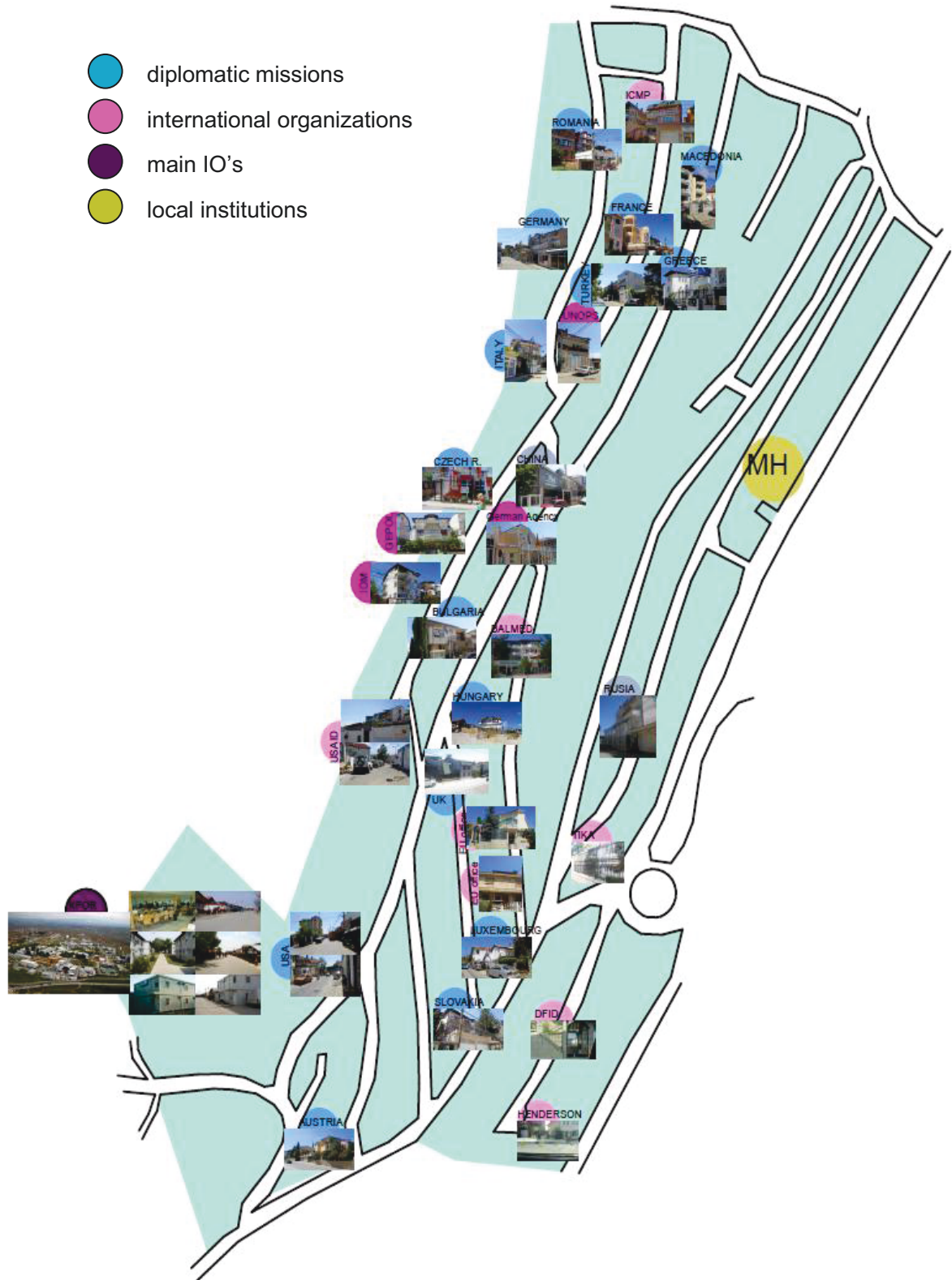


Fig.4.10 International Organizations in Arberia/2010
,grouped by their profile and by the countries where they come from



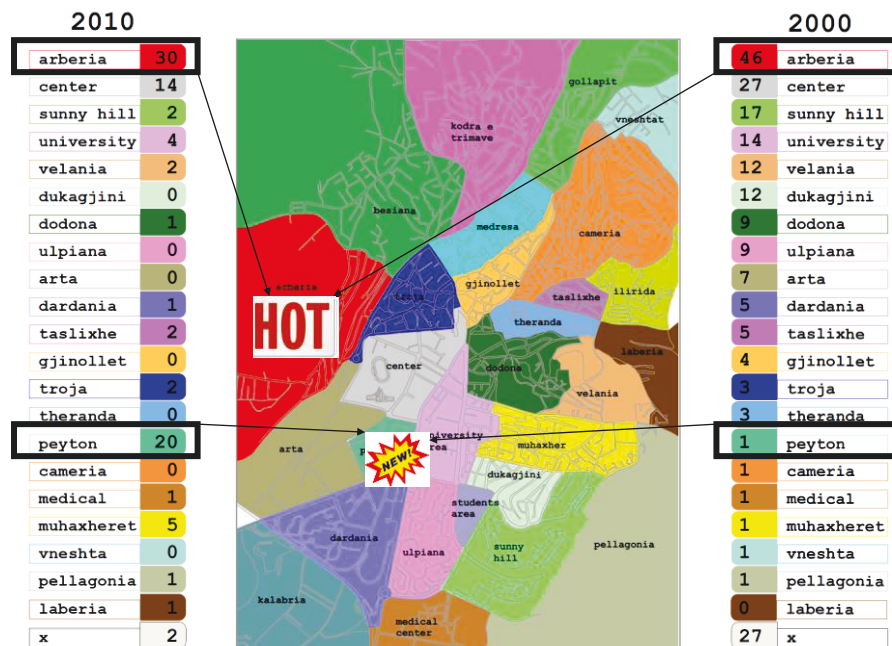
Map.4.6 Distribution of IO offices in Arberia/2010

Nowadays in some cases, agglomeration occurs as IO's cluster into one neighborhood so that they can benefit from each other, including their competitors in input and output market, same as being trade firms, the case is usually with NGOs which get to gather around each other or other big Governmental Organizations so that they can benefit from knowledge spillover.⁴⁹⁷ The new identified areas where the IO's are gathered due to the above mentioned reason, is the Peyton area, next to the Center. (Map.4.7 and 4.8). Peyton compared to Arberia, is not to be taken as a good reference of the neighborhood change caused from the IC presence, by the fact that it is has a central position within the city and it is advantageous in many aspects, even for the local stakeholders, therefore the permanent physical changes would have been done regardless of the IC presence, what needs to pay attention is the other temporal aspects, such as the occupancy and overloading of the area.



Map.4.7. Distribution of the IO offices in Peyton/2010

⁴⁹⁷ Hutchison, R., 2010, *Encyclopedia of Urban Studies*, SAGE Publications



Map.4.8 Distribution of the IO offices in Prishtina neighborhoods; comparing the years 2000 and 2010

34 % of the local citizens classify the occupancy and overcrowding of the most beautiful neighborhoods of the city as a negative aspect of the IC presence. The citizens do not feel that that part of the city to be belonging to them anymore; as the area get congested and does not allow a normal performance of an everyday life. As a solution to the problem, 17% of the citizens would place the IC in an area where they would have enough space. The overloading of the areas is a common association for the IC set up, therefore 26% of the citizens when asked about:

Which of the changes caused by the IC will disappear upon their departure?

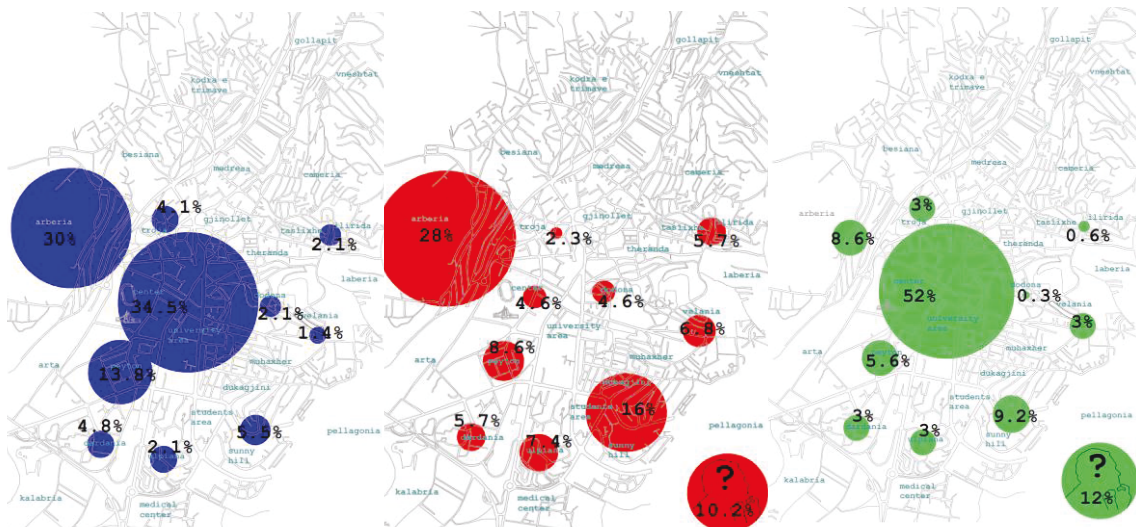
believes that the occupied spaces by their offices and accompanying services, would release the area as well as the city. The most disturbing is precisely the fact of the IC departure, and the changes which they leave behind. The temporal overcrowding leaves behind a permanent abandoned space, which was tailored specifically to fit the IC needs, thus can not be rented for anything else. Some of the international neighborhoods do not have central positioning as Peyton, therefore they are not to be attracting any other new renters, as for they do not hold any advantageous aspect for other functions to be

cultivated. The abandoned huge buildings and oversized houses (photo.4.2) in a residential area is something for which the IC will be remembered.



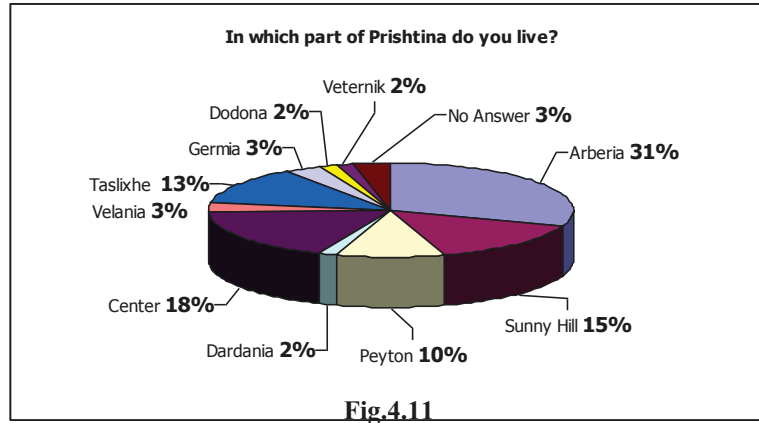
Ph.4.2. Ex-IO office, abandoned in a Residential Area in Velania

Another issue of concern was the investigation of the belief, that there is an international sub city inside the city of Prishtina, and that there is a pattern of International movement, which is commonly recognized. Its existence was to be proved by the comperation of the local citizens mind map and the responds of the IC survey. LC were asked to mark places which are known to be international (see map.4.9).due to the big concentration of the offices, apartments and areas where the IC spends leisure time (e.g restaurants, coffee bars etc),



Map.4.9 Concentration of the IC Offices (BLUE); Residences (RED); Restaurants & Cafés (GREEN) according to the Local Citizens Questionnaire.

Which when compared to the questionnaires filled by the IC, the results showed more or less the same picture, by revealing that LC initial perception is actually supported / verified by the IC given answers (graph.4.11).



4.3.2. Built Environment

Built Environment refers to the physical surrounding of where people perform their everyday activities, comprising: shelter, buildings, neighborhoods and the whole city. Built Environment is the physical arrangement of the city, which altogether with the other urban development aspects such as politics; economy and so forth, make an effort to create a normal urban life.

The Literature Review section in which was treated this particular topic, exposed the extent of the physical damage of a post conflict city. The repair of it is usually the most immediate action after the war, but reality shows that the people most in need for a shelter are not the same ones who are doing the rebuilding, the ones who have the money and the power uses the opportunity for a bigger advantage.⁴⁹⁸ The reasons behind these constructions are various, and it's important to differentiate and understand them when so addressing the problem. The assumption was that behind certain Locals Citizens action were indirectly standing the IC requests. The areas which are prone to be rented by the IC, (as revealed from the previous category of Urban Geography, it is the *Location* what

⁴⁹⁸ Vockler, K., 2008, *Prishtina is Everywhere, Turbo Urbanism*, Architectura & Natura

comes first when choosing an apartment or an office) do experience the biggest changes inside the existing neighborhoods, be it by destination, size or structure. The LC believes that the most negative facet of the IC presence is the overloaded and occupied neighborhoods by them (graph.4.2 and Photo.4.3), whereas by 17% it is believed, that the change of destination, from residential to offices to be most disturbing (photo.4.4).



Ph.4.3. Arberia - fences



Ph.4.4. Arberia - change of destination

The typical housing in Arberia was P+1+loft, of a size shown in the photo below; according to the Regulatory Plan which indicated to be designated for a residential use.



Ph.4.5. Arberia – typical housing before the war

Nowadays the neighborhood fosters other destinations beside those of residential and it is all due to the IC set up, which is best to be noticed in the built environment. (See ph.4.6).



Ph.4.6. Arberia – transformations after the war

Investments into these area seems to be endless by the fact that the landlords are refurbishing the rented apartments always accordingly to the budget and the requests; which still seems not to be on a satisfied level according to the responds of IC survey, where 63% seems to live in acceptable condition and only 19% live in a very good apartments. Due to high competition among available rent apartments, what tends to be categorized as *acceptable* apartment is always seeking for more investment and improvement until the *very good* is achieved.

When the IC was asked about their likes/dislikes regarding Prishtina as city, *architecture* surely was not among the best to be mentioned, actually even as among dislikes did not get a high percentage, (6% chose the architecture to be most disturbing), the rationale behind could be that this aspect did not seem to be worth mentioning at all since likely there is no possibility for improvement of Prishtina architecture; or the other explanation is that the IC is more concerned about the other features of the city which are directly related to the IC everyday activity, e.g. it is more disturbing *the traffic and parking* given that is likely to be effecting their daily routine, rather than the architecture of a city. (graph.4.5).

The same is with what they likely to be fond of more of the city, *the restaurants and the café bars*, selected as by 27% of the International respondent (graph.4.4) The cultural life of Prishtina does not offer very much therefore there is not much that an International citizen can do, the daily routine of an International is about *work, apartment* and as an

social activity are the gatherings in a lunch time or over dinner for which are required good and variety of restaurants (Tab.4.7 and Photo.4.6).

What other functions would you add nearby your office?	Percentage
Variety of Restaurants	31%
Public Park / Recreational Facilities	19%
Public Transport	5%
Nothing	13%
Don't Know	3%
No Answer	29%
	100%

Tab.4.7 Assets which need to be added around the IC offices



Ph.4.7 Variety of restaurants in Prishtina



Ph.4.8. Parking in Prishtina



Ph.4.9 Overbuilt International neighborhoods

Paradox as it sounds this overcrowdings and change is believed to bring better living standards, 17% of the Local respondents grant it as a positive aspect of the IC presence referring to the money they bring.(graph.4.1).

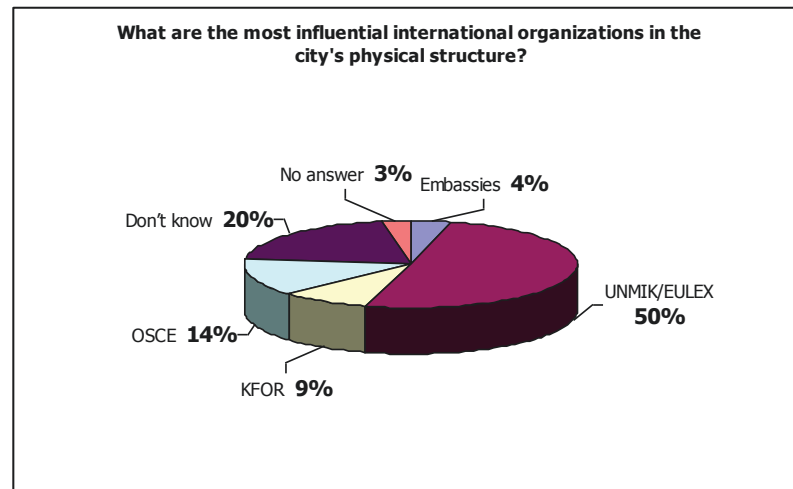
At the same time as 11% of the LC thinks that when the IC is to be looking for a place to set up they should aim for those areas where living standards need to be increased, compared to 43% which would dislocate the IC into another area just so that the Center gets released.

Despite the big impact the IC is to have in the neighborhoods where they reside the evaluation for the overall influence on the architecture of the city, is to be less than 30%, a figure which is pointed out by 55% of the local respondent (tab.4.8). Therefore the qualitative investigation is done on those areas where the presence of the IC was more distinctive.

Q6	What is the percentage of the international impact in the architecture of the city?	Percentage
1	0-30%	55%
2	30-60%	41%
3	60-90%	4%
4	Don't know	0%
		100%

Tab.4.8 The Impact of the IO in the architecture of the city

As in the case of when asked about the most influential IO on the cities physical structure, the majority of 50% pointed in the UNMIK/EULEX while only 14% considered it was OSCE (graph.4.12). It is worth noting that both of the organizations hold relatively the same number of the employee and have central positioning inside the city center, but what tends to broaden the difference between them is precisely the fact that was described in the Introduction part;



the openness to the public or the most exposed organizations tends to highlight the importance of one over the other even if they would have the same impact.

4.3.3. Urban Economy

Since Urban Economy deals with Economics of a place⁴⁹⁹ there is no distinction line between the Urban Geography and Economy, for that reason the same facts used in the Urban Geography can be used for different argumentations for this sub code. The intra urban location decisions of International Community caused spatial difference in the prices of land, housing and commercial space; which can effect the social segregation with the respect to income.⁵⁰⁰

The highly paid International staff willing to pay a considerable amount of money for their apartments or offices has raised the prices (photo.4.9) on the real estate market and other services; an objection which was made by 15% of the LC by classifying it as a negative aspect of their presence (graph.4.2). The price of an apartment does not seem to be of a big importance; where as only 13% of international respondents take into primal consideration the price when choosing the apartment. The price for which they pay the rent does not burden their financial budget, as only 8% of the respondent found the apartments to be overpriced.

⁴⁹⁹ Hutchison, R., 2010, Encyclopedia of Urban Studies, SAGE Publications

⁵⁰⁰ Ibid.

The astronomical prices of the rents are to be objected by those among LC that need to pay rent, while on the other hand those who hold the position of a landlord are the biggest supporter of the situation.





House for Rent #0246

Floors	4
Surface	600 m ²
Lounge	4
Bedroom	11
Kitchen	4
Bathroom	4
Storage	2
Balconies	4
Basement	1+ parking
Location	Arberia-in front of Turkish Embassy
Price	6,000 €
Additional info:	Local me 25m2

The Impact-change of DESTINATION (administration)



CONTRACT
PENDING

Ph.4.10. New house - specially made to be rented as an office (close to embassies in Arberia)

Source: Real Estate Agency-Capital Ring/Prishtina

The social and neighborhood segregation with the respect to rent can be easily noticed, especially at those areas which are not central to the city and have never fostered an activity besides being just a residential area.



Ph.4.11 (Left) the difference between the rented house and not so lucky one;

Ph.4.12 (Right) advertised rent apartments next to the embassies

Source: Rings-Real Estate Agency

The living conditions on those areas are better compared to the rest of the city as seen from the photo 4.11 but even in these areas it is usually those houses which are already in good condition that get better and upgrade the living condition due to the financial means which they possessed even before.

When the International citizens were asked about the duration of their work in Prishtina it was 35% that were in a mission for 2 years and another 35% for more than 2 years. So if one gets to be settled and is fond of the place it is likely that he/she will not change it during the mission, consequently the LC-landlords of the international tenants, those who already have economic resources will just continue to get wealthier, by increasing the gap between those who have and don't have, and excluding the last one from any beneficial scheme from their presence. The highly paid Internationals (the lowest salary for an international employee in Kosova is some 5000 euro/month⁵⁰¹ while the average salary among locals is some 250 euro/month) can afford to pay 500 euro for rent and their ability to do so will increase the prices and will affect the locals⁵⁰². Prishtina is the place where by large the living standards are affected due to the high concentration of the IO as well as their headquarters; where as the poor economy (see 1st Chapter) of the city will get worse.

4.3.4.Social Infrastructure

The social divergence is more than anywhere else expressed in the post conflict city, as a result of the cohesion of different kind of social groups and strata's into one urban space. There are three kinds of group societies emerging from that situation: first it is the old established citizens, the locals; the international community, providing assistance; and the new comers mostly from the rural areas, on search for a better life. Each of the groups conceptualizes the city differently therefore the use/misuse of it is done according to this concept.

As revealed from the section of the Social Infrastructure in 2nd Chapter the sudden growth of the city, can:

⁵⁰¹ Not all of them get 5000 a month but many many of them get around that especially who work under seconded contracts which mean salary from the mission and home salary from their government.

⁵⁰² Gashi, K., 2008. *Lex warnings for Eulex in Kosova*. [Online] Available at: www.old.balkaninsights.com/en/main/blogs/7726 [Accessed 19 March 2011].

- Broaden the way of thinking, exchange of experiences by fostering a new kind of knowledge and openness, which is to be believed by 35% of the LC as the main positive aspect of the IC presence;
- while on the other side it can cause fear, and isolation.

The first occurrence is taken as a positive aspect of the development; which indicates that the stream of the process is in a good direction; consequently it is the second to which needs be paid more attention.

Each of the three mentioned groups can be touched by the phenomena of enclosure and stress.

First is to be the local citizens who do not feel anymore secure by the fact that their city is to be taken by the two other groups and they do not feel that the city belongs to them anymore;

The second is the new migrants which mostly are forced to come in the city due to the hard living condition they have back at their place of origin, and with no real acceptance from anyone in the city, they feel like outsiders/intruders therefore by not having sense of belonging to the city they do take informal steps for their inclusion in the city. As the *real cause of stress and alienation is the structure of the underlying economy, not the environment it has produced*⁵⁰³.

Same is to be happening and to the international community whereas aware of the hard condition of the local population, and prejudices which they brought along from their countries, they are hesitant on interfering with the local population; best described by the fact that for 18% of the international respondent, *security is* among priorities when choosing an apartment; while 5% think that their office was set up at the particular location due to the security reasons.

Now days, 10 years since the war is finished, it is to be expected that the security is not anymore an issue among the IO; best noticed from the location of their offices and apartments (Map.4.7).

When investigating the distribution of the IO in the city, the 2000 disposition did not look the same as in 2010; it was obvious that the displacement of the offices has been done

⁵⁰³ Hutchison, R., 2010, *Encyclopedia of Urban Studies*, SAGE Publications

toward the neighborhoods near the center, by clustering the offices close to one another and making easier access to the common utilities as well as the beneficiaries. Arberia makes an exception, because it still hosts a big number of offices (mostly diplomatic missions), to whom security is among priorities.

Safety is described as the condition of being safe; in post war situation it has different connotation: it is the physical safety and the mental safety; the first can happen due to the tensioned state, such as safe from not being killed or injured in the case of the escalation of the situation into armed rebelling; and the second is as a result of distrust. The reason of this untruthfulness toward the locals as discovered from the Literature Review can be as a result of the prejudices which are mostly never being claimed or denied due to the fact that 48% of the IC tends to socialize more with the other international fellows, rather than the LC (tab.4.9).

Q12	With who do you interact more; locals and internationals?	Percentage
1	More with Internationals	48%
2	Both	39%
3	More with Locals	13%
	No Answer	100%

Tab.4.9 Interaction between the IC and LC

The same happened to me as a representative of the Local Community when conducting the pilot survey; 20% of the stopped International Citizens did not respond to the questionnaire due to the doubt that their information can be misused; consequently very important questions from which it could be obtained a set of valuable information were left out from the feedback form as a result of the supposing endangered mental safety.

The figure of 48% shown in the tab.4.9 claims the assumption that the IC is failing on addressing the real concerns of the local population because they lack the knowledge of the real social capital of Kosova ; therefore the IC tends to produce a more dependent society on assistance rather than bringing up a self-sustaining one.⁵⁰⁴

⁵⁰⁴ Sawyer, A., 2004. Social Capital, Survival Strategies and their Potential for post-Conflict Governance in Libya. In *Linking the informal and formal sectors in helsinki*. Helsinki, 2004. Research paper 2005/15 EDGI and UNNU Wider.

Another reason for these two groups not being able of interrelating could be in insufficiency of public spaces, where common people usually socialize. Prishtina is in deficient of public recreational spaces, something which is to be expressed and by the IC, when asked about:

What is missing in the neighborhood where your apartment is located?

39% of the respondent pointed at the Public Places; and another 21% of the IC thought that the best areas in Prishtina were precisely those which were more alive and had a lot of activities going on; and it was only two areas that were highlighted as such, in the north and south of Prishtina raises the Germia forest with its 1100m height of beautiful landscape of the city center, the biggest recreational park among three others; and the city Center, Mother Theresa boulevard.

Another element could be and the lack of the cultural events whereas 29% miss these kinds of activities compared with the situation in their hometown, with no possibility of sharing a common space with the locals they get enclosed and tend to socialize with the ones who are in the same situation; far from home and with no family around.

For the lack of interaction is to be blamed both parts, IC as well as the LC, by the fact that most of the Local Community are hesitant on spending the free time with an International Staff be it due to the language barrier, moral barrier (especially expressed in females), financial differences on having the same lifestyle or that the LC has the family with whom they would rather spend the leisure time after work. This part of the investigation could not be filled with a respond taken from the LC survey since the pilot survey assured that if the LC is to be asked about “*With whom do you interact more, Locals or Internationals?*”, the figure is not to be comparable with those of the IC, due to not analogous situations.

A similar knowledge about this particular problem can be obtained from the question, directed to the LC, about:

What will change with the departure of international community?

28% of the LC thinks that when IC departures, *the services that were specially designed for them* will disappear, making us to believe that the IC is different from the LC and that they have different needs for different services which will not be life longed in Prishtina

after they have gone. While 24% of the LC point out that *nothing* will change due to the fact they feel similar to them and whatever it was designed for them is applicable for the local population too.

The other 52 % International respondents tab.4.9 which are likely to be interacting with LC, are fond of the Kosova people since according to 29% of the IC, the best they like about Prishtina are the citizens themselves.

The pilot survey revealed that whatever questions that was supposed to be asked to the LC about the behavior or actions of the IC would be unrealistic and there would be no negative feature that could be ascribed to them due to the Heroic attribute which was given to the IC, as being Kosova savers. One aspect of this attitude can be seen when the LC was asked of the best location where the IC could fit, 29 % answered for the same locations where the internationals are already settled for the fact that it is most suitable for the IC and it was their first choice, so let the IC settle where ever they feel at ease just so that they can perform well on their mandate.

4.3.5. Urban Politics

Urban Politics includes a series of disciplines within this sphere in order to best comprehend the political situation of an urban area.⁵⁰⁵

When IC asked about their dislikes related to the city of Prishtina; 15% of the responded for the pace of the progress and the situation in general; for which it is to be held responsible the governing political structure. The same can be understand and when the IC was asked as regards what they like about the city; 18% of the International staff declared that there is actually nothing that they akin to Prishtina.

*The local politics is a key factor in determining where a city is headed economically.*⁵⁰⁶

The Literature Analyze exposed that in the post conflict situation there is no legal government nor agreement on how to establish the legitimate government; even if the case where the country has a government and most of the citizens recognize its legitimacy, it is the war and the chaotic situation in the aftermath of the war which

⁵⁰⁵ Hutchison, R., 2010, *Encyclopedia of Urban Studies*, SAGE Publications

⁵⁰⁶ Ibid.

disables it from delivering the adequate services⁵⁰⁷ Therefore the city is developed by no state regulation; it is directed by economic factors and private investors; same as with the donor's money and financial programs which are over dominant.⁵⁰⁸

Best illustrated by the previous segments of this analyze; in which it was revealed that the concentration of the IO offices and apartments do encourage the economic prosperity of the area, by differencing the neighborhood in many aspects from the rest of the city. And when asked about what determines the particular area to be the selected one, the results made me understand that all the possible choices as for that matter could be made from the governing local/international powers; but what my filed work as well as the results of the survey revealed is that all international residences and administrations are located in the new and most beautiful neighborhoods of the city (graph.4.2).

The reasons for choosing a place are related to their own comfort and facilitation rather than the cities which they are supposed to help (fig.4.8 and 4.13).

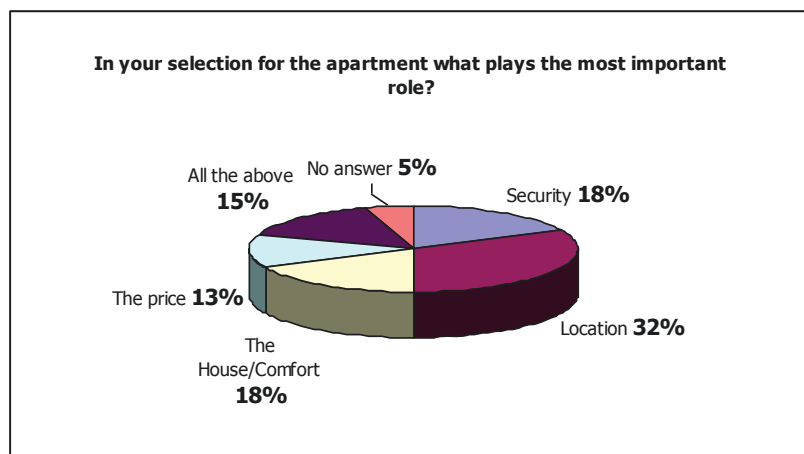


Fig.4.13

The Urban Politics is the most important of the sub codes which is to be blamed/credited for the produced situation. As revealed in the Literature Review the transition phase of the post conflict situation, from war to peace, is the period when the joint venture of the LC and the IC is most important on helping creating conditions for a political stability,

⁵⁰⁷ Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) and the Association of the US army (AUSA)., 2003. *Final Report of the bi-partisan commission on post-Conflict* [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "http://csis.org/files/media/csis/pubs/playtwin.pdf"](http://csis.org/files/media/csis/pubs/playtwin.pdf)
<http://csis.org/files/media/csis/pubs/playtwin.pdf> [Accessed 24 November 2010].

⁵⁰⁸ Hasic T., 2004, *Reconstruction Planning in Post-Conflict Zones Bosnia and Herzegovina and the International Community*, Doctoral Dissertation Royal Institute of Technology Stockholm, Sweden

security, justice, economy and social equity.⁵⁰⁹ Therefore whatever the anxiety of the IC or the dissatisfaction of the LC for this particular segment, is to hold responsible the Cities Governance; be it for their negligence or for the improperly treated situation, from which both, the LC as well as the IC could gain. The study discovered that it is in the IC mandate a left out part which has not been included and treated seriously in their overall mission of the assistance.

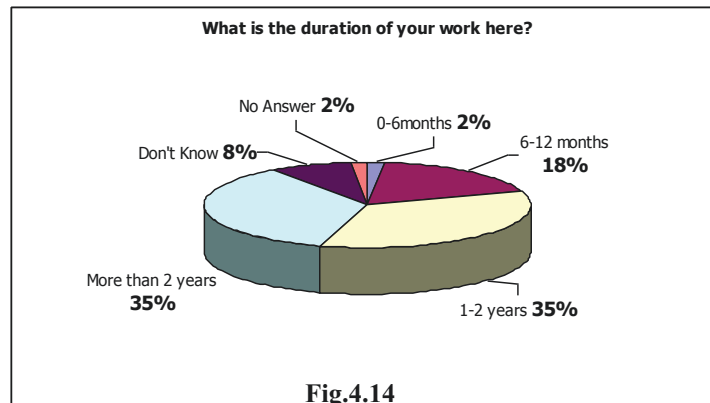
The IC even if just staying temporary, they do belong to the city for the time being and if they would treat Prishtina as their city for that time, it could help a lot on upgrading it and teaching the LC for what they know to be better back at their hometown (tab.4.10).

Q17	What do you miss about your hometown?	Percentage
1	Family	16%
2	Order	24%
3	Cultural Events	29%
4	Greenery	21%
5	Don't Know	5%
	No answer	5%
		100%

Tab.4.10. IC perception about the aspects which can not be found in Prishtina.

Even if in most of the official documents the length of the internationals mandate is promoted to be 6 months, as accordingly to the contract, and therefore they are likely to be blamed for the non attachment to the problems as well as the city; but my survey discovered that majority of the International Respondents are longer than that period (graph.4.14), which could be estimated as being sufficient for getting interfered into the cities activities and life.

⁵⁰⁹ UNDGECHA, 2004. *Report on Transition Issues*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.undg.org/index.cfm"](http://www.undg.org/index.cfm) www.undg.org/index.cfm [Accessed 1 March 2009].



As well as when taking into consideration that most of the IC who are present in Kosova are working for governmental organization (tab.4.11), it points out that this kind of productive actions would be very ease to undertake from the fact that they would be initiated primarily from one governing body, but not solely to be making the decisions since there are to be and other stakeholders who hold share to the future of the city.

Q9	What organization do you work for?	Percentage
1	Gonvernmental	66%
2	Military	6%
3	Non Gonvernmental	16%
4	Other	3%
5	Don't Work/Companion	3%
	No answer	5%

Tab.4.11 The type of the organization for which the IC works

As mentioned in the second chapter the functioning governance is understood as a constructive relationship between state, civil society and the private sectors⁵¹⁰, therefore *the remaking of the city as a place attractive to corporations, tourists, suburbanites, and people who work in cities should be high on the political agenda.*⁵¹¹

⁵¹⁰ Narang, Sh., & Reutersward, L., 2006, Improved governance and sustainable urban development , Strategic planning holds the key, *European Journal of Spatial Development*

⁵¹¹ Hutchison, R., 2010, *Encyclopedia of Urban Studies*, SAGE Publications

4.5 Conclusion

The Analyzes of Data was done in both of the methods, in order to complete the study under investigation with all the information that could be obtained in favor of a better explanation.

Primarily it was decided for a quantitative inquiry in order to generalize the findings so it can be used in other similar post conflict situation, but the results gave numbers which did not accomplish the study without taking into consideration and other qualitative/personalized aspects. When using both methods in the stage of analyze it was very encouraging when realizing that the same results were achieved from both types, consequently validating each other.

The final stage of the Analyze was done in the qualitative categories, the same ones which have been used in the Literature Review, by supporting the idea of the classification into different topics which ought to be important into giving recommendations that will contribute on the advancement of the general urban situation.

The general aim of this research was to try to reveal the general attitude the IC and LC do have for each other; even if they were expressed through other means; through the environments they produce and consume, the intend was to find common grounds for interaction. Both live in the same city and they should both work toward the upgrading of the city life. International Staff even if reside temporarily in the city, they should help the rebuilding of it through various forms beside what is asked in their mandate, which when put together with the overall mission of their organizations the impact on the urban development would be greater. On the other side the local citizens would have the opportunity to disclose their attitude and be understood from the IC. The recommendations of cooperation between these two sets of actors as well the members within the groups can be done by establishing joint programs on upgrading of the neighborhoods.

CONCLUSION

As revealed from the Analyzes of the Grounded Data, the identified problems are caused by a common phenomenon. Generality among the substantial codes can be explained by the fact that they altogether form a network of relations which do influence one another, under the main category of the Urban Development of the Post Conflict City.

The findings of the quantitative and qualitative method, when analyzed under the strategy of the Grounded Theory, discovered that the presence of the IC establishment has caused a change on the urban city life. Most easily noticed by the uneven development of the urban neighborhoods within the city, especially those parts where the concentration of the IC is more obvious. A disproportionate amount of means is being spent for the repair of infrastructure for the rapid delivery of services into those neighborhoods; in the short term, without any plan of how they are to be sustained and by whom. There are several social segregations which appeared during the study: the most distinguished one is between the LC and the IC; whilst the second is between the LC itself, on one side are the ones who do profit from the International Presence and the others who are excluded from any beneficial scheme, which are actually the same who do experience the most, the burdens of the change made by the IC. *A totally free market in a chronically weak economy removes all protection from the most vulnerable before they have time to re-establish viable livelihoods, while increasing the opportunities for those who already benefited from the war to enrich themselves further.*⁵¹²

The effect of the IC presence is to fall upon all the inhabitants of Prishtina; caused changes are not to be classified as being bad intentionally meant, by the fact that there is category of people which do benefit from their physical set up; the problem is rather that it is not the right category. Those people who are more in need for a basic upgrading of life, if helped by the same financial means that were spent on rent apartments and offices for the IC, would have rearrange and upgrade the whole urban layout of the city. For which is to be pointed at the governing institutions, for its lack of involvement into

⁵¹²Barakat, S., 2005, Seven Pillars for Post War Reconstruction, in Barakt S.(ed.), *After The Conflict-Reconstruction and Development in the Aftermath of War*, I.B. Tauris

the situation and by leaving the development of it into the hands of ad hoc circumstances. *Without proper professional planning and prioritizing their own political (and other hidden) agendas with little consideration for community sustainability or post-war realities, reconstruction under the flag of international assistance often goes astray.*⁵¹³

The summarized problems were to condense substantial codes presented at the Data Analyze, into new identified codes. As indicated from the analyze most of the problems are caused by the:

- **Lack of planning**
- **Lack of involvement of the relevant stakeholders/ comprehensive approach**
- **Lack of sustainable development/holistic approach**

Urban Development of the City as the main Category will be upgraded only when these issues are to be addressed and approached under *one model with a set of concepts which provide understanding of these phenomena or form the basis for action with respect to them*⁵¹⁴.

The investigation line of the study, was conducted so that the initial action toward the exploration of the problem was grounded in the data collection, by making it as the first step of this study, followed by reviewing the relevant literature on the subject matter so it can position clearly the problem toward other aspect of the post conflict reconstruction, and find its place for the future inclusion in this body of knowledge. The next step to be taken was the application of the Grounded Theory research design for the generation of a theory; where as in this case can be concluded that the investigated problem of **The effect of International Community Establishment in a Urban Development of a Post Conflict City** is due to the **Lack of Inclusion into the Overall Framework of Reconstruction.**

⁵¹³ Hasic T., 2004, *Reconstruction Planning in Post-Conflict Zones Bosnia and Herzegovina and the International Community*, Doctoral Dissertation Royal Institute of Technology Stockholm, Sweden

⁵¹⁴ Maxwell, J., & Mittapalli, K., 2008, Theory. In Lisa M. Given (ed.), *The SAGE Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods*, London SAGE

5.1 Lack of Planning

The Post Conflict phase is to be known as a state of instability, uncertainty, of not knowing if the undertaken actions toward the reconstruction will be relapsed due to reappearance of the conflict. Reconstruction is about addressing this particular issue, as revealed in the Literature Review, it is the effort of incorporating different actions on achieving a stable economic and social development and reducing the possible causes for going back into the conflict again.⁵¹⁵ These actions need to priori be planned in order to be able to address the multi faceted problems of a Post Conflict country.

International Community interventions be it in Kosova or other post conflict countries are done according to a before hand reconstruction framework, with some changes that are different across cases according to the nature of the conflict and the local context. In general there is a scheme according to which the Reconstruction is done, and as revealed from the research of this study it is to be the International Community Establishment one of the segments which is not to be planed in advance. The international entity consisted of the human and physical component come in a relative big number and size, whose impact on the urban layout can not be unnoticed; on each of the Urban Development sub codes which derived from the analyze, it was discovered the enormity of the development changes.

The physical establishment of the IC was done by primary taking into consideration the facilitation of their performance. As revealed from the analyze of the study, in the first phases of the reconstruction, when the security is still a matter of concern, it is precisely the security which is to be play the dominant role when the IC chooses the location; whereas with passing of time when the situation gets more stable the establishment of the IC will be done due to other reasons. In both cases the rationale behind the IC establishment was not done for the benefit of the LC or the city itself. The funds and the energy which is invested into their set up if channeled into a planed strategy would give different results of what can be found today in Prishtina.

⁵¹⁵ World Bank, 1999. Aid coordination and Post-Conflict reconstruction; the west bank and Gaza experiece. *Precis*, (185).

The planned approach would endeavor to foster actions according to models which are beneficial for the LC as well as the IC. As revealed from the analyze, the IC set up has a multifaceted impact, which addressing of problems need to be dealt in parallel, meaning that each action is to be interrelated with one another, therefore it needs to plan patterns in which all of the urban development codes are to be upgraded. What tends to be primal when planning this model is the human beings motive for action, which according to the Maslow *hierarchy of needs*⁵¹⁶, indicates that there are to be five levels of needs which have to be fulfilled before moving to the upper refined actions. The justification behind this reference would be the fact that both, the LC and IC are to be starting their lives into new circumstances. For most of people in Kosova getting out of the war, many individuals have found their safety needs unmet, the poor must often still address the needs of: *Personal Security, Financial, Health and Safety net against accidents/illness and their adverse impacts*; whilst same applies to the International Community who leave their safety nest in their home country and come to another not very secure place and need to meet these essential safety requirements in order to perform their duty without obstruction. The aim of this planning would be to cultivate these inevitable needs through spatial /urban planning of the city, by identifying and upgrading spaces where both parties can satisfy their needs the best. The model of this planning process would bring the trinomial of the: *City; Locals; Internationals*; into situation where they can best benefit from each other.

*Spatial planning implies planning of the physical space that surrounds us: Space where our houses are built, space in urban and rural areas, space where our working places are located, space where roads are, as well as infrastructure, natural and cultural heritage. Space plays a key role in the development of a society and affects the determination of priorities for investments.*⁵¹⁷

⁵¹⁶ Maslow, A. H., 1943, *A Theory of Human Motivation*, Psychological Review 50(4) (1943):370-96.

⁵¹⁷ Institute for Spatial Planinng, 2004. *Kosova Spatial Development Plan 2005-1015*. Prishtine: Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning.

Reconstruction foremost is about dealing with the micro level necessities of communities within a macro national strategy motivated by the maintenance of peace as well as the stimulation of growth.⁵¹⁸

Primarily it would be planned program of International Organization, which would deal with the international accommodations. The first step would be on identifying the areas which need to be revitalized, prioritized accordingly to the inhabitants more in need of help and by the strategic positioning of the area within the city. Rebuilding houses of the impoverished, with the same means that the IC would spend on rents, and living in their own projects together with the locals, could produce joint initiatives on upgrading the life of the neighborhoods, which even if considered as a small unit inside the city, could draw other parts of the city on functioning in the same manner. *Precisely because physical reconstruction is so self-evidently project driven, the need to recognize the interconnectedness between project implementation, program design and with the wider framework of strategic policy is essential.*⁵¹⁹ If the IC would be living in the same conditions as the locals; and with the locals; the situation would help on the identification and understanding of the real needs of the ordinary citizen. The mutual acknowledgment of each other realities would foster the cooperation between these two set of actors on producing joint programs which are different from the ones that were tailored beforehand in the offices of the western countries. Their joint efforts would make possible the *learning from each other on how to realize friendship; confidence; achievement; respect; lack of prejudice; acceptance of facts.*⁵²⁰

The outline of the program without detailed definitions could be on putting together the IC and the LC on common ground, where their common interests could produce shared values. Joint urban planning would entail the production plans for particular area within the city, such as neighborhoods. These area plans would enable a narrower focus and greater level of detail due to the limited geographical area⁵²¹, but at the same time laying the outline for the future comprehensive city plan as a whole.

⁵¹⁸Barakat S., 2005, *Post-war Reconstruction and Development: Coming of Age*, edited by Barakt S. in *After The Conflict-Reconstruction and Development in the Aftermat of War*, I.B. Tauris,

⁵¹⁹ Zetter, R., 2005, Land, Housing and the Reconstruction of the Built Environment, in Barakt S.(ed.), *After The Conflict-Reconstruction and Development in the Aftermath of War*, I.B. Tauris

⁵²⁰ Maslow, A. H., 1943, *A Theory of Human Motivation*, Psychological Review 50(4) (1943):370-96.

⁵²¹Becker, B.,2010, City Planning, in Ray Hutchinson (ed.), *Encyclopedia of Urban Studies*, Sage Publication, London

The IC set up would not be clustered into one area, rather into different strategic zones within the city; where as each of the areas would have their normative regulation in accordance with the activities and services that are to be located there. The chosen areas would be assessed by professionals of both parties, primary having into consideration the sites which can be of a strategic position within the city; area which need to be upgraded; historic sites which need to be protected, or other defined areas which are valuable according to the local context.

5.2 Lack of involvement of the relevant stakeholders/ inclusive approach

Post conflict add hoc development foster serious threats to the normal functioning of the city life; for which are to be blamed the same actors who were uncovered in the literature review, as urban change drivers: the Planning Institutions; Local Citizens; and International Community. Not necessarily in this order, since they are all equally interconnected for the development of the strategies that ought to address the needs, matters and paces of the post conflict city. The three set of actors, mentioned in literature review, were the ones whose actions affected the most the cities urban development; needs to be noticed that the number of actors is not be limited only to them, since there are many more who should be hold responsible for their non involvement into the process.

Cohesion of the actions seeks the equal involvement of all stakeholders who hold a share of the city; known as the only way for being able to plan a comprehensive approach.

The first to address this issue are the IC for the fact that they are the ones who are mobilized for being able to assist in reconstruction, they should further more the be ones who initiate the planning by consulting and involving all LC and foreign stakeholders from the very beginning of the peace process. This includes a wide range of domestic and international actors and groups: civil society, NGOs, the Diaspora, the private sector, the media, the opposition, professionals from neighboring countries, international security/peace-keeping forces, and so forth;⁵²² where as all together will attempt to plan

⁵²² World Bank, 1999. Aid coordination and Post-Conflict reconstruction; the west bank and Gaza experiece. *Precis*, (185).

toward producing and sustaining a pleasing environment that encourages health, safety, and welfare of the city. Using professional planners as guides, stakeholders will identify a common vision and collective set of goals for their future.⁵²³ It is by no means easy to achieve a shared urban vision of reconstruction; development objectives; and strategies, as a starting point for a joint international assistance.

This same important component of partnership seems to be lacking and in other instances of planning; therefore the light motive of this initiative could gather more easily the relevant stakeholders, whereas the joint effort of finding a solution to this particular issue could promote more transparency and openness, where they would construct mutual confidence through better understanding of cities main concerns and being aware of the comparative advantages of each other so that all of them can benefit from complementary and shared responsibility.⁵²⁴ *This simultaneously carries the benefit of restoring dignity and confidence in the institutional and economic life of the society, enabling people to plan collectively for the future.*⁵²⁵ It is very important that the decisions for the IC establishment taken as an overall approach of the reconstruction are not to be taken solely by themselves, since that way the IC ignores the key local factors, the existing social networks, whose involvement into the process would help enhance the quality of life with their already established surviving mechanism.

5.3 Lack of sustainable development/holistic approach

It was apparent from the account of the different components of urban development in this study, that it was impossible to discuss one without reference to the others. This is because a holistic approach is required, so that each of the urban aspects is addressed simultaneously. For a sustainable development is important to be taken into consideration all of the impacted facets of the urban development, as well as the inclusion of all relevant stakeholders into the process of planning; cause that way it will be produced a

⁵²³Becker, B.,2010, City Planning, in Ray Hutchinson (ed.), Encyclopedia of Urban Studies, Sage Publication, London

⁵²⁴ Barakat, S., & Chard, M., 2005, Building Post War Capacity, in Barakt S.(ed.), *After The Conflict-Reconstruction and Development in the Aftermath of War*, I.B. Tauris

⁵²⁵ Barakat, S., 2005, Seven Pillars for Post War Reconstruction, in Barakt S.(ed.), *After The Conflict-Reconstruction and Development in the Aftermath of War*, I.B. Tauris

development perspective, in which it will be realized that the only way of sustaining the development in a long run will be by enhancing the local capacities, and making them capable for carrying on without help.

Problems as fast urbanization; expansion of the city boundaries; illegal constructions; bad construction practices; overloaded infrastructure; outdated urban plans; weak institutional capacity; unemployment; social differential; environmental challenges; are just few to be named as the ones which can be tackled by this approach, but if only dealt with it on a holistic manner. The strategies that ought to be developed for the urban settings of the IC establishment need to address these needs, issues and paces that are distinctive for each urban context. Because of the complexity of the urban post conflict situation, planners must deal with land use codes of particular areas where they are about to establish the IC compound; analyze pre war development plans, set development main guiding principle and standards, and take into consideration many other issues that would guide the cities future planning to be dealt in the same holistic manner.

The long term development which ought to be sustainable, needs to have well thought and very clear steps to be undertaken; especially when the issue under study is complex and of dynamic change, in which case the planning needs multidisciplinary and holistic approach.

5.4 Post Conflict Reconstruction Framework

The generated theory of this study provides a general guide for the future IC establishment into the post conflict setting, by indicating and suggesting the possible outline to what would come about and the possible development of how it may be looked upon. Models are generally a simplified version of the reality, which provide an overall outline for how we look at reality.⁵²⁶ The aim of this theory is to understand that the IC establishment should not been seen as merely technical, the ICs impacts are not limited only by their projects, it is this segment of their performance which needs a more serious consideration which needs to be integrated into the overall reconstruction program and

⁵²⁶ Wartofsky, W. M., 1979, *Models: Representation and the Scientific Understanding*, Dordrecht: D. Reidel Publishing Co.

into the framework of the long term development. The aim was to expose the importance it does have in the overall urban development, its relations with all other vital functions of the city. The strategic planning of this segment could help not only the lives of the citizens but also their performance as aid delivers, as revealed in the literature review even the general post conflict reconstruction framework is still being updated and discussed over it. The post conflict development being an area with still ongoing dispute of how the reconstruction should be done made it clear there is still room for improvement. Even if the study of this thesis is likely to be small compared to the overall reconstruction effort, it should not be neglected due to the nature of it; the reason that this theory could have more success is the joint involvement of the IC and LC for a situation on which both are to be benefiting. As the investigation disclosed, even if the decision for the IC establishment was solely theirs, the situation seems not to be suiting their needs, therefore the willingness for change and engagement will be expressed by both sides. The IC needs to understand that the created urban chaos is not something that will halt only the citizens normal performance but of the international society as well, as analyzes revealed there are % of the international staff who has been working in Kosova for more than 2 years, for that time being their every day existence has been conceptualized/practiced inside that urban border, consequently affecting their health, well being and work.

The recommendation even if derived from a very specific post conflict setting, such as Kosova/Prishtina and being aware of the specificities of each urban context across worlds post conflict countries, the proposition is made as an outline of what can evolve into a well defined program within the framework of the post conflict reconstruction, by considering what needs to be done and which matters need to deal with.

The theory of this study gives the foundation for a more holistic and systematic planning approach which will establish priorities, development perspectives toward stability for the LC as well as the IC who are engaged in the reconstruction of the post conflict country.

5.5 Further Implications

The data which were generated by the use of the Grounded Theory as well as the mixed methods inquiry allows generalization among cases. The Post Conflict situation is to be lacking a serious scientific involvement from the academic side; and when bearing in mind the complexity it holds within, it really needs a comprehensive engagement from all relevant agencies.

This investigation is to be primarily revealing the situation of how can the urban post conflict development be upgraded, by surely not limiting solely to the IC establishment but rather to a whole range of possibilities, of how can the post conflict city, citizens as well as the IO benefit. It is to be exposing a lot of areas of where different relations of the studied elements can produce different theories. This study tends to open up many new horizons for a further investigation, considering that this study could be taken as a starting point of what could evolve into a more detailed analyze of the IC establishment. There could be a lot of other theories, programs and projects deriving from this study, by the very fact that is generated from the ground and of a very solid analyzes, which do hold a practice in reality.

And I really do hope that this initial approach will be taken from the relevant institutions and upgraded into a very tangible design, by enlarging the portion of the benefit to the post conflict society.

APPNDIXES

APPENDIX 1

(<http://www.nato.int/Kosovo/docu/u990610a.html>)
NATO basic documents (30 June 1999)

Resolution 1244 (1999)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 4011th meeting,
on 10 June 1999**

The Security Council,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling its resolutions 1160 (1998) of 31 March 1998, 1199 (1998) of 23 September 1998, 1203 (1998) of 24 October 1998 and 1239 (1999) of 14 May 1999,

Regretting that there has not been full compliance with the requirements of these resolutions,

Determined to resolve the grave humanitarian situation in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and to provide for the safe and free return of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes,

Condemning all acts of violence against the Kosovo population as well as all terrorist acts by any party,

Recalling the statement made by the Secretary-General on 9 April 1999, expressing concern at the humanitarian tragedy taking place in Kosovo,

Reaffirming the right of all refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in safety,

Recalling the jurisdiction and the mandate of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia,

Welcoming the general principles on a political solution to the Kosovo crisis adopted on 6 May 1999 (S/1999/516, annex 1 to this resolution) and welcoming also the acceptance by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of the principles set forth in points 1 to 9 of the

paper presented in Belgrade on 2 June 1999 (S/1999/649, annex 2 to this resolution), and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's agreement to that paper,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the other States of the region, as set out in the Helsinki Final Act and annex 2,

Reaffirming the call in previous resolutions for substantial autonomy and meaningful self-administration for Kosovo,

Determining that the situation in the region continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Determined to ensure the safety and security of international personnel and the implementation by all concerned of their responsibilities under the present resolution, and acting for these purposes under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides that a political solution to the Kosovo crisis shall be based on the general principles in annex 1 and as further elaborated in the principles and other required elements in annex 2;
2. Welcomes the acceptance by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of the principles and other required elements referred to in paragraph 1 above, and demands the full cooperation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in their rapid implementation;
3. Demands in particular that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia put an immediate and verifiable end to violence and repression in Kosovo, and begin and complete verifiable phased withdrawal from Kosovo of all military, police and paramilitary forces according to a rapid timetable, with which the deployment of the international security presence in Kosovo will be synchronized;
4. Confirms that after the withdrawal an agreed number of Yugoslav and Serb military and police personnel will be permitted to return to Kosovo to perform the functions in accordance with annex 2;
5. Decides on the deployment in Kosovo, under United Nations auspices, of international civil and security presences, with appropriate equipment and personnel as required, and welcomes the agreement of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to such presences;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint, in consultation with the Security Council, a Special Representative to control the implementation of the international civil presence, and further requests the Secretary-General to instruct his Special Representative to coordinate closely with the international security presence to ensure that both presences operate towards the same goals and in a mutually supportive manner;
7. Authorizes Member States and relevant international organizations to establish the international security presence in Kosovo as set out in point 4 of annex 2 with all necessary means to fulfil its responsibilities under paragraph 9 below;
8. Affirms the need for the rapid early deployment of effective international civil and security presences to Kosovo, and demands that the parties cooperate fully in their deployment;
9. Decides that the responsibilities of the international security presence to be deployed and acting in Kosovo will include:
 - a. Deterring renewed hostilities, maintaining and where necessary enforcing a ceasefire, and ensuring the withdrawal and preventing the return into Kosovo of Federal and Republic military, police and paramilitary forces, except as provided in point 6 of annex 2;
 - b. Demilitarizing the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) and other armed Kosovo Albanian groups as required in paragraph 15 below;
 - c. Establishing a secure environment in which refugees and displaced persons can return home in safety, the international civil presence can operate, a transitional administration can be established, and humanitarian aid can be delivered;
 - d. Ensuring public safety and order until the international civil presence can take responsibility for this task;
 - e. Supervising demining until the international civil presence can, as appropriate, take over responsibility for this task;
 - f. Supporting, as appropriate, and coordinating closely with the work of the international civil presence;
 - g. Conducting border monitoring duties as required;

- h. Ensuring the protection and freedom of movement of itself, the international civil presence, and other international organizations;
10. Authorizes the Secretary-General, with the assistance of relevant international organizations, to establish an international civil presence in Kosovo in order to provide an interim administration for Kosovo under which the people of Kosovo can enjoy substantial autonomy within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and which will provide transitional administration while establishing and overseeing the development of provisional democratic self-governing institutions to ensure conditions for a peaceful and normal life for all inhabitants of Kosovo;
11. Decides that the main responsibilities of the international civil presence will include:
- a. Promoting the establishment, pending a final settlement, of substantial autonomy and self-government in Kosovo, taking full account of annex 2 and of the Rambouillet accords (S/1999/648);
 - b. Performing basic civilian administrative functions where and as long as required;
 - c. Organizing and overseeing the development of provisional institutions for democratic and autonomous self-government pending a political settlement, including the holding of elections;
 - d. Transferring, as these institutions are established, its administrative responsibilities while overseeing and supporting the consolidation of Kosovo's local provisional institutions and other peace-building activities;
 - e. Facilitating a political process designed to determine Kosovo's future status, taking into account the Rambouillet accords (S/1999/648);
 - f. In a final stage, overseeing the transfer of authority from Kosovo's provisional institutions to institutions established under a political settlement;
 - g. Supporting the reconstruction of key infrastructure and other economic reconstruction;
 - h. Supporting, in coordination with international humanitarian organizations, humanitarian and disaster relief aid;

- i. Maintaining civil law and order, including establishing local police forces and meanwhile through the deployment of international police personnel to serve in Kosovo;
 - j. Protecting and promoting human rights;
 - k. Assuring the safe and unimpeded return of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes in Kosovo;
- 12. Emphasizes the need for coordinated humanitarian relief operations, and for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to allow unimpeded access to Kosovo by humanitarian aid organizations and to cooperate with such organizations so as to ensure the fast and effective delivery of international aid;
- 13. Encourages all Member States and international organizations to contribute to economic and social reconstruction as well as to the safe return of refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizes in this context the importance of convening an international donors' conference, particularly for the purposes set out in paragraph 11 (g) above, at the earliest possible date;
- 14. Demands full cooperation by all concerned, including the international security presence, with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia;
- 15. Demands that the KLA and other armed Kosovo Albanian groups end immediately all offensive actions and comply with the requirements for demilitarization as laid down by the head of the international security presence in consultation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General;
- 16. Decides that the prohibitions imposed by paragraph 8 of resolution 1160 (1998) shall not apply to arms and related matériel for the use of the international civil and security presences;
- 17. Welcomes the work in hand in the European Union and other international organizations to develop a comprehensive approach to the economic development and stabilization of the region affected by the Kosovo crisis, including the implementation of a Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe with broad international participation in order to further the promotion of democracy, economic prosperity, stability and regional cooperation;

18. Demands that all States in the region cooperate fully in the implementation of all aspects of this resolution;
19. Decides that the international civil and security presences are established for an initial period of 12 months, to continue thereafter unless the Security Council decides otherwise;
20. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council at regular intervals on the implementation of this resolution, including reports from the leaderships of the international civil and security presences, the first reports to be submitted within 30 days of the adoption of this resolution;
21. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Annex 1

Statement by the Chairman

on the conclusion of the meeting of the G-8 Foreign Ministers held at the Petersberg Centre on 6 May 1999

The G-8 Foreign Ministers adopted the following general principles on the political solution to the Kosovo crisis:

- Immediate and verifiable end of violence and repression in Kosovo;
- Withdrawal from Kosovo of military, police and paramilitary forces;
- Deployment in Kosovo of effective international civil and security presences, endorsed and adopted by the United Nations, capable of guaranteeing the achievement of the common objectives;
- Establishment of an interim administration for Kosovo to be decided by the Security Council of the United Nations to ensure conditions for a peaceful and normal life for all inhabitants in Kosovo;
- The safe and free return of all refugees and displaced persons and unimpeded access to Kosovo by humanitarian aid organizations;
- A political process towards the establishment of an interim political framework agreement providing for a substantial self-government for Kosovo, taking full account of the Rambouillet accords and the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the other countries of the region, and the demilitarization of the KLA;

- Comprehensive approach to the economic development and stabilization of the crisis region.

Annex 2

Agreement should be reached on the following principles to move towards a resolution of the Kosovo crisis:

1. An immediate and verifiable end of violence and repression in Kosovo.
2. Verifiable withdrawal from Kosovo of all military, police and paramilitary forces according to a rapid timetable.
3. Deployment in Kosovo under United Nations auspices of effective international civil and security presences, acting as may be decided under Chapter VII of the Charter, capable of guaranteeing the achievement of common objectives.
4. The international security presence with substantial North Atlantic Treaty Organization participation must be deployed under unified command and control and authorized to establish a safe environment for all people in Kosovo and to facilitate the safe return to their homes of all displaced persons and refugees.
5. Establishment of an interim administration for Kosovo as a part of the international civil presence under which the people of Kosovo can enjoy substantial autonomy within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to be decided by the Security Council of the United Nations. The interim administration to provide transitional administration while establishing and overseeing the development of provisional democratic self-governing institutions to ensure conditions for a peaceful and normal life for all inhabitants in Kosovo.
6. After withdrawal, an agreed number of Yugoslav and Serbian personnel will be permitted to return to perform the following functions:
 - Liaison with the international civil mission and the international security presence;
 - Marking/clearing minefields;
 - Maintaining a presence at Serb patrimonial sites;
 - Maintaining a presence at key border crossings.

7. Safe and free return of all refugees and displaced persons under the supervision of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and unimpeded access to Kosovo by humanitarian aid organizations.
8. A political process towards the establishment of an interim political framework agreement providing for substantial self-government for Kosovo, taking full account of the Rambouillet accords and the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the other countries of the region, and the demilitarization of UCK. Negotiations between the parties for a settlement should not delay or disrupt the establishment of democratic self-governing institutions.
9. A comprehensive approach to the economic development and stabilization of the crisis region. This will include the implementation of a stability pact for South-Eastern Europe with broad international participation in order to further promotion of democracy, economic prosperity, stability and regional cooperation.
10. Suspension of military activity will require acceptance of the principles set forth above in addition to agreement to other, previously identified, required elements, which are specified in the footnote below.(1) A military-technical agreement will then be rapidly concluded that would, among other things, specify additional modalities, including the roles and functions of Yugoslav/Serb personnel in Kosovo:

Withdrawal

- Procedures for withdrawals, including the phased, detailed schedule and delineation of a buffer area in Serbia beyond which forces will be withdrawn;

Returning personnel

- Equipment associated with returning personnel;
- Terms of reference for their functional responsibilities;
- Timetable for their return;
- Delineation of their geographical areas of operation;
- Rules governing their relationship to the international security presence and the international civil mission.

APPENDIX 2

Pilot Survey

*Once we have decided the overall aims and structure of the survey we should 'trial' the system with what is called a pilot survey.*⁵²⁷

Primarily it was decided for an open-ended questionnaire since the respondents ought to express more freely and in depth their concerns about the issue, and *will confirm its appropriateness and may suggest additional questions that help develop new ideas for the thesis*⁵²⁸. This allows researchers to better access the respondents' true feelings on an issue.⁵²⁹

Since the reasons given in the previous sections assured that the use of the Quantitative Methodology is more useful in delivering concrete results, the pilot survey was done in the qualitative manner, bearing in mind that *"closed-ended questions, because of the simplicity and limit of the answers, may not offer the respondents choices that actually reflect their real feelings"*⁵³⁰ the pilot survey gave that possibility to the respondent and helped defining the right options of the answers in the real survey with closed ended questions.

The research problem tends to find out the perception of local and international community on the recent urban developments of the city of Prishtina, therefore the questionnaires were divided into two main groups of actors which actually have the same set of questions except ± 3 questions which are specifically tailored for each of the group and tends to extract particular answers from them. A small-scale trial of the research method with 30 respondents from each group was used to ensure that the design is feasible.

⁵²⁷ Goodman, A., 2003. *Introduction to data collection and analysis*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.deakin.edu.au/~agoodman/sci101/nidex.php"](http://www.deakin.edu.au/~agoodman/sci101/nidex.php) [Accessed 15 April 2010].

⁵²⁸ Perry, C 1998, 'A structured approach for presenting research theses', *Australasian Marketing Journal*, vol. 6, no. 1,

⁵²⁹ Barribeau, P. et al., 2005. *Survey Research Writing*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.writing.colostate.edu/guides/research/survey/"](http://www.writing.colostate.edu/guides/research/survey/) www.writing.colostate.edu/guides/research/survey [Accessed 18 April 2010].

⁵³⁰ Metagora, 2006, Project focusing on methods, tools and frameworks for measuring democracy, human rights and governance, [Online] Available at [HYPERLINK:" http://www.metagora.org/html/index.html"](http://www.metagora.org/html/index.html), <http://www.metagora.org/html/index.html> [Accessed on 29 April 2010]

30 local respondents - were grouped into three categories, hierarchically ordered: the first to be taken into consideration were the opinion of random citizens; of different age and ethnic group; social-economical background; gender; professions. The second were professionals of this field, architects and urban planners. While the third group was made from people who directly benefit from the international presence: owners of the rented apartments, restaurants, coffee shops and real estate agents.

The ground of having this particular selection of respondents was found while in process of spreading and collecting the questionnaires. In accordance to the feedback, it was understood that the best contributor of certain issues would be the opinion of the certain category of people.

Initially, it was decided upon having random citizens, so it can be understood if the visibility of the impact of the international community is instantly recognizable.

Among the first group of the respondents were deliberately taken into account and the opinions of citizens who did not know much of Prishtina e.g. students who recently came for their studies, and did not know how Prishtina looked before the war or about its transformation, but they could sense what was international and what was local. The intention behind was to understand if the impact of the international community was distinctive even for an outsider.

Few questionnaires were distributed to the members of the movement “Vetvendosja” (Self-determination)⁵³¹, the survey would not be complete without inclusiveness of and some radical opinions about the international impact.

The second target groups of distributing the questionnaires were the architects and urban planners, as more trained observers, who can easily distinguish the urban matter of the research problem and can put in a lot from their professional experience but fore mostly were distanced from the direct benefit from the international community.

⁵³¹ A local NGO who are against the politics and the further presence of the International Community, see <http://www.vetevendosje.org/>

Third category was the population that was directly touched by the issue: the landlords of the international tenants; owners of the coffee shops whose clientele was of an international consistency, as well as the owners of the real estate agencies.

The questionnaire was made out of 15 questions; and one map of the city of Prishtina, in which the respondent had to identify areas where the functions like: residence, office, restaurant, night clubs, shopping and recreation, were being practiced mostly by the international community.

The second group of 30 *international* respondents was divided into two sub groups, referring to the Introduction part where the division of the International Organizations was done into Governmental Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations. Represent of these two kinds of organizations were found close to their institutions, coffee shops or their offices. The further selection of the members inside these subgroups was done same as at the first group of the locals taking into consideration that the respondents were of different age and ethnic group; social-economical background; gender; professions. The pilot survey was done and with the newly deployed employees who came for the first time in Kosovo, as well as the ones who have been working more than 8 years. Intentionally was taken and the opinions of the international urban planners / architects who happen to work in Kosovo.

Both groups have more or less the same type of the respondent, in order to get a realistic opinion which does not favor any of the groups. The answers of the pilot survey gave a very good feedback on the final format and design of the real survey. There were several issues which had to be readdressed differently at the real survey, e.g. the questions for the international tenants had to be reorganized since at most of the time the international respondents were hesitating to answer and did not like the idea of making a research about them. Different questions produced the same sort of answers which indicated the repetition of the question but designed on different manner.

The answers of the pilot survey gave reflection of the reality by *helping 'tune' the proposed process for the main survey*⁵³² which confirmed its reliability/validity, and recommended additional questions which helped develop new ideas for the thesis.

Administration of the pilot survey was carried out at the same manner as the real questionnaire, striving to test the survey on all of its formats and to reduce the possibilities of errors. It was performed at the same neighborhoods, and with the same sample.

⁵³² Goodman, A., 2003. *Introduction to data collection and analysis*. [Online] Available at: [HYPERLINK "www.deakin.edu.au/" www.deakin.edu.au/~agoodman/sci101/nidex.php](http://www.deakin.edu.au/~agoodman/sci101/nidex.php) [Accessed 15 April 2010].

APPENDIX 3-Local Citizens Survey

Ju lutem gjeni kohën për plotësimin e këtij **PYETËSOR**

Qëllimi i këtij pyetësori është grumbullimi i opinionit të qytetarit të Prishtinës mbi ndikimin e organizatave ndërkombëtare në zhvillimin urban të qytetit.

Parapakisht, *Ju Faleminderit!*

Cilat janë ndryshimet pozitive që ka pësuar qyteti i Prishtinës për shkak të prezencës së ndërkombëtarëve?

- a. Rritja e standardit të banimit
- b. Shumëllojshmëria e funksioneve/multikultura
- c. Vene të punës
- d. Siguria

Cilat janë ndryshimet negative që ka pësuar qyteti i Prishtinës për shkak të prezencës së ndërkombëtarëve?

- a. Humbja e identitetit të arkitekturës
- b. Sterngarkimi i hapësirave përreth zyrate të tyre
- c. Ndërrimi i destinimit nga banim në zyrë
- d. Okupimi i pjesëve me të bukura

Në cilën lagje të qytetit do i kishe vendos të gjithë ndërkombëtarët (apartmanet / zyrat e tyre)?

- a. Arbëri
- b. Jashtë qendrës
- c. Bregu i diellit
- d. Te shpëmdare në qytet

Pse pikërisht në këtë lagje?

- a. Hapësire e njaftueshme
- b. Te lirohet qendra
- c. Me ngrit nivelin e banimit
- d. Pozita

Cilat prej objekteve publike që janë marrë nga ndërkombëtarët do i kishe funksionalizuar ashtu si kanë qenë paraluftës?

- a. EULEX
- b. UNMIK
- c. Te gjitha
- d. Vetëm ato në qendër

Sa % të ndryshimeve në arkitekturën e qytetit tuaj janë ndikuar nga prezenca e bashkësisë ndërkombëtare?

- a. 0-30%
- b. 30-60%
- c. 60-90%
- d. Nuk e di

Cilat prej këtyre ndryshimeve do të zhduken me largimin e ndërkombëtarëve?

- a. Çmimet e qirave
- b. Shërbimet e krijuara enkas për ta
- c. Hapësirat e okupuara
- d. Asgjë

Cilat janë organizatat ndërkombëtare më me ndikim në strukturën fizike të qytetit?

- a. EULEX
- b. UNMIK
- c. KFOR
- d. OSCE

JU FALEMINDERIT NE BASHKEPUNIM

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Comment [A7]: Which public buildings that are occupied from the internationals would you like to be functionalized as before 1999?

- a. EULEX
- b. UNMIK
- c. All
- d. Only those in the center

Comment [A8]: What is the percentage of the international impact in the architecture of the city?

Comment [A3]: What are the positive changes that occurred in the city of Prishtina because of the international presence?

- a. Better living standards
- b. The variety of functions / multicultural
- c. New job opportunities
- d. Safety

Comment [A9]: Which of these changes will disappear with the departure of internationals?

- a. Prices of the rents
- b. Services designed specially for them
- c. Occupied spaces
- d. Nothing

Comment [A4]: What are the negative changes that have affected the city of Prishtina because of the presence of internationals?

- a. Loss of city identity
- b. Overcrowded spaces around their offices
- c. Change of use from residential to offices
- d. Occupancy of the most beautiful ... [1]

Comment [A10]: What are the most influential international organizations in the city's physical structure?

Comment [A5]: In which part of Prishtina would you place all international apartments/offices?

- a. Arberia
- b. Outside City centre
- c. Sunny Hill

Comment [A6]: Why at this particular site?

- a. Enough space
- b. The center will be released
- c. Will increase the living standards
- d. Position/location



Në cilën pjesë të qytetit vërehet prezenca më e madhe e ndërkombëtarëve?

Comment [A1]: Where is the biggest concentration of the International Community/Organizations?

Ju lutem shënoni lokacionet të cilat tregojnë destinimet e poshtë shënuara: (shënoni me shkronjat perkatese)

Comment [A2]: Please mark the locations which indicate the destinations below: (write the corresponding letters)

B-Apartment
Z-Offices
R-Restaurants
N-Night Clubs
S-Shopping
Ri-Recreation

B - Banimi

Z - Zyret

R - Restaurantet

N - Baret e natës

S - Shoppingu

Ri - Rekreimi

Q1	What are the positive changes that occurred in the city of Prishtina because of the international presence?	Percentage
1	Better living standards	17%
2	The variety of functions / multicultural environment	35%
3	New job opportunities	20%
4	Safety	14%
5	Don't know	14%
	No answer	3%
		100%

Q2	What are the negative changes that have affected the city of Prishtina because of the presence of internationals?	Percentage
1	Loss of city identity	15%
2	Prices	15%
3	Change of use:from residential to offices	17%
4	Occupancy and overcrowdnes of the most beautiful neighborhoods	34%
5	Don't know	16%
	No answer	5%
		100%

Q3	In which part of Prishtina would you place all international apartments/offices?	Percentage
1	Arbëri	32%
2	Outside city center	46%
3	Close to city center	19%
4	Scattered in the city	2%
5	Don't know	1%
		100%

Q4	Why at this particular site?	Percentage
1	Internationals are already settled there	25%
2	The center will be released	43%
3	Will increase the living standards	11%
4	Location / Enough space	17%
5	Don't know	2%
	No answer	2%
		100%

Q5	Which public buildings that are occupied from the internationals would you like to be used by the locals ?	Percentage
1	OSCE	36%
2	UNMIK	24%
3	All	6%
4	Only those in the center	3%

5	Don't know	24%
	No answer	7%
		100%

Q6	What is the percentage of the international impact in the architecture of the city?	Percentage
1	0-30%	55%
2	30-60%	41%
3	60-90%	4%
4	Don't know	0%
		100%

Q7	Which of these changes will disappear with the departure of international community?	Percentage
1	Prices of the rents	6%
2	Services designed especially for them	28%
3	Occupied spaces by them/fences	26%
4	Nothing	24%
5	Don't know	10%
	No answer	6%
		100%

Q8	What are the most influential international organizations in the city's physical structure?	Percentage
1	Embassies	4%
2	UNMIK/EULEX	50%
3	KFOR	9%
4	OSCE	14%
5	Don't know	20%
	No answer	3%
		100%

Q8	Where is the biggest RESIDENTIAL concentration of the IC ?	Percentage
1	Arberia	40%
2	Sunny Hill	11%
3	Peyton	9%
4	Dardania	1%
5	Center	3%
6	Velania	6%
7	Taslixhe	0%
8	Troja	2%
9	Lakrishte	2%
10	Ulpiana	3%
11	Dodona	2%
12	Don't Know	0%
	No Answer	22%
		100%

International Community Survey

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT OF PRISHTINA

The aim of this questionnaire is to collect data for a PhD research study for an urban/architecture development of Prishtina, taking into consideration the impact of the international community as temporary citizens of Prishtina. PLEASE DO FIND TIME TO FILL IN THIS SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE by circling the appropriate answer

<p>What do you love about Prishtina as a city?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The architecture b. Public spaces c. The convenience of restaurants/café bars d. Nothing <hr/> <p>What you don't like about Prishtina as a city?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The street/traffic b. The architecture c. Waste management d. Parking <hr/> <p>How do you find the apartments in which you stay?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Very good b. Not bad/acceptable c. Basic/poorly designed d. Overpriced <hr/> <p>How did you find about the apartments?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Newspaper adds b. Real estate agency c. Friends d. Walked by <hr/> <p>In your selection for the apartment what plays the most important role?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Location b. Security c. The house d. The price <hr/> <p>Which is the best residential neighborhood in Prishtina?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Center b. Peyton c. Taslixhe d. Arberia <hr/> <p>Why?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Close to work b. Near city center c. Safe/security d. No power/water cuts <hr/> <p>In which part of Prishtina do you live?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Arberia b. Sunny Hill c. Center d. Peyton <hr/> <p>What is missing in the neighborhood where your apartment is located?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Parks/open public spaces b. Stores/shops c. Parking d. Descent roads 	<p>What organization do you work for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. EU b. UNMIK c. KFOR d. Don't work/companion to the spouse or friend <hr/> <p>In your opinion why was your office set up at this particular site?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Location/entry space b. Security/concentration of international org. c. Government decision d. Don't know <hr/> <p>What other functions would you add nearby your office?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Public park b. Bus line c. Variety of restaurants d. Nothing <hr/> <p>With whom do you interact more, locals or internationals?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Internationals b. Locals c. Both <hr/> <p>Which part of Prishtina do you like most?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Germia b. Center c. Boulevard M. Theresa d. Arberia <hr/> <p>Why?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Walk able areas/no vehicles b. Green area/nature c. Lots of activity d. Social life <hr/> <p>What is your favorite restaurant?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pac rim/Arberia b. Gresa/Center c. Pinochio/Arberia d. Basilico <hr/> <p>What is the duration of your work here?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 0-1 years b. 1-2 years c. More than 2 years d. Don't know <hr/> <p>What do you miss about your hometown?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Everything b. Order/enforcement of law c. Different kind of food d. Clean/green environment
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THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR COOPERATION
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Q1	What do you like about Prishtina as a city?	Percentage
1	The people	29%
2	Restaurants/Coffee bars	27%
3	The atmosphere/Rhythm of life	18%
4	Nothing	18%
5	Don't know	2%
	No Answer	6%
		100%

Q2	What you don't like about Prishtina as a city?	Percentage
1	The Streets/Traffic/Parking	39%
2	Waste/Pollution	37%
3	Architecture	6%
4	Everything / The progress	15%
5	Don't Know	0%
	No Answer	3%
		100%

Q3	How do you find the apartments in which you stay?	Percentage
1	Very Good	19%
2	Acceptable	63%
3	Basic and poorly designed	8%
4	Overpriced	8%
5	Don't know	0%
	No answer	2%
		100%

Q4	In your selection for the apartment what plays the most important role?	Percentage
1	Security	18%
2	Location	32%
3	The House/Comfort	18%
4	The price	13%
5	All the above	15%
	No answer	5%
		100%

Q5	Which is the best residential neighborhood in Prishtina?	Percentage
1	Arberia	31%
2	Sunny Hill	5%
3	Peyton	15%
4	Dardania	5%
5	Center	8%
6	Velania	5%
7	Taslixhe	13%
8	Veternik	5%
9	Lakrishte	0%
10	Ulpiana	2%
11	Dodona	0%
12	Don't Know	10%
	No Answer	3%
		100%

Q6	Why?	Percentage
1	24 h Water/Electricity	5%
2	Easy reachable utilities within the city	21%
3	Location/Spirit of the place	48%
4	Safe/Security	11%
5	Don't Know	0%
	No Answer	15%
		100%

Q7	In which part of Prishtina do you live?	Percentage
1	Arberia	31%
2	Sunny hill	15%
3	Peyton	10%
4	Dardania	2%
5	Center	18%
6	Velania	3%
7	Taslixhe	13%
8	Germia	3%
9	Lakrishte	0%
10	Ulpiana	0%
11	Dodona	2%
12	Don't Know	0%
13	Veternik	2%
	No answer	3%
		100%

Q8	What is missing in the neighborhood where your apartment is located?	Percentage
1	Greenery/Public Space	39%
2	Stores	15%
3	Parking	19%
4	Nothing	16%
5	Don't know	2%
	No answer	10%
		100%

Q9	What organization do you work for?	Percentage
1	Gonvernmental	66%
2	Military	6%
3	Non Gonvernmental	16%
4	Other	3%
5	Don't Work/Companion	3%
	No answer	5%
		100%

Q10	In your opinion why was your office set up at this particular site?	Percentage
1	Government decision/Close to Beneficiaries	16%
2	Security/Many Internationals around	5%
3	Location	31%
4	The space of the building	15%
5	Don't Know	15%
	No answer	19%
		100%

Q11	What other functions would you add nearby your office?	Percentage
1	Variety of Restaurants	31%
2	Public Park / Recreational Facilities	19%
3	Public Transport	5%
4	Nothing	13%
5	Don't Know	3%
	No Answer	29%
		100%

Q12	With who do you interact more; locas and nternationals?	Percentage
1	More with Internationals	48%
2	Both	39%
3	More with Locals	13%
	No Answer	
		100%

Q13	Which parts of Prishtina do you like the most?	Percentage
1	Arberia	8%
2	Sunny Hill	3%
3	Peyton	3%
4	Dardania	2%
5	Center	19%
6	Velania	2%
7	Taslixhe	0%
8	Germia/City Park	45%
9	Lakrishte	0%
10	Ulpiana	0%
11	None	8%
12	Don't Know	0%
13	Dodona	2%
	No Answer	8%
		100%

Q14	Why?	Percentage
1	Green Area/Nature	44%
2	Lots of Activity	21%
3	Safer	2%
4	Quite	10%
5	Don't Know	0%
	No Answer	24%
		100%

Q15	Your favorite restaurants?	Percentage
1	Center	27%
2	Arberia	13%
3	Outside the city	6%
4	All over the city	48%
5	Don't know	0%
	No answer	5%
		100%

Q16	What is the duration of your work here?	Percentage
1	0-6months	2%
2	6-12 months	18%
3	1-2 years	35%
4	More than 2 years	35%
5	Don't Know	8%
	No Answer	2%
		100%

Q17	What do you miss about your hometown?	Percentage
1	Family	16%
2	Order	24%
3	Cultural Events	29%
4	Greenery	21%
5	Don't Know	5%
	No answer	5%
		100%

APPENDIX 4- Total Number of registered Ngo-s in Prishtina/2000

27		center
17		sunny hill
7		arta
3		medresa
4		gjinollet
46		arberi
12		dukagjini
14		university area
12		velania
9		dodona
9		ulpiana
5		dardani
1		peyton
1		cameria
1		medical c.
3		troja
3		theranda
0		student area
1		muhaxheret
1		lneshta
27		can not find
1		maticani
5		taslixhe
209		total

APPENDIX 5-International Organizations located in Arberia/2000

Acronym	Name of Organisation	HQ	Kosova Office Address	Head of Office
1 ABA	American Bar Association		Xhemajl Kada Str # 24, Dragodan	Pamela S. Fahey
2 AC	AmeriCares		Dragodan	Andrew Hydik
3 ACT	Action by Churches Together		Podgoricka 95, Dragodan	Thorkild Hoyer
4 AiBi	Associazione Amici Dei Bambini		Trajko Simic Str.#25 Dragodan	Nadia Raneri
5 ARC	American Refugee Committee		Patrijaha Varve#84	Rob T.Rowe
6 BO	British Office		Xhemajl Kada # 37	David Slinn
7 CAD	Children's Aid Direct		Lipjani # 6, Dragodan 2	Chrissie Gale
8 CARITAS/CH	Caritas Switzerland		Nazmi Hikmeti #104 Dragodan	Peter Amhof
9 CARITAS/G	Caritas Germany& Diakonen		Nazmi Hikmeti 4	Christina Kaise
10 CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency		Patrijaha Varve #46 , Dragodan1	Steven Salewicz
11 DANCROSS	Danish Red Cross		Remzi Pula Str#17, Dragodan	Kasper Engborg
12 DCA ACT	Danish Church Aid ACT		Podgoricka 95	Dennis Nielsen
13 DFID	Department For International Development		Abedin Terbeshi # 17 Dragodan	Anthony Welch
14 DJ	Die Johanniter		Nazmi Hikmeti 44	Gertrud Langensiepen
15 DRC	Danish Refugee Council		G.Bozo Jankovic#12,Dragodan	Klaus Purup
16 FIN	Finnish Liaison Office		Podgorica # 6, Dragodan	Petteri Vuorimaki
17 GA	Government of Austria		Fan S. Noli 22 Dragodan 1	Thomas Muhlmann
18 GC	Government of Canada		Kraiskih Brigada # 5, Dragodan	Shawn G. Barber
19 HEKS	Swiss Interchurch Aid; Hilfswerk Der Evangelischen Kirchen		Podgorica #95, Dragodan	Marcus John
20 HI	Handicap International		Abedin TerbeshiStr, Dragodan	Dominique Feron
21 ICACBR	International Center for the Advancement of the Community		Dragodan 1 #46	Dr. Malcom Peat
22 ICMP	International Commission on Missing Persons		Dragodan II # 98	Brenda Kennedy
23 ICMPD	International Center for Migration Policy Development		Patrijaha Varve 49, Dragodan 2	Jean Lanove
24 IISA	Institute of International Social Affairs		Xhemajl Kada 3, Dragodan 1	Ira Kaliampetson
25 IOM	International Organisation for Migration		Dragodan, Patrijaha Varve # 49	Pasquale Lupoli
26 KFOR	Kfor HQ		Film City	
27 KJRC	Kuwait Joint Relief Committee		Bajram Curri Str. # 10	Ibrahim Maki
28 KND	Kinderberg		Remzi Pula Str # 21, Dragodan 1	Rock Huang
29 MAG	Mine Advisory Group		Dragodan Prishtine	Stewart Senior
30 MI USA	Mercy International		Patrijaha Varve 89, Dragodan	Abdinasir Nur
31 NORCROSS	Norwegian Red Cross		Nazmi Hikmeti 105, Dragodan	Terje Lysholm
32 OFDA/DART	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance(U.S.)		Brigadat e Kraishkes, Dragodan	Kimberly Maynard
33 OTI	USAID/Office of Transition Initiatives		Nazmi Hikmeti 7, Dragodan 1	Raymond Jennings
34 OXFAM	Oxfam GB		Patrijaha Varve 34, Dragodan	Leo Mac Gillivray
35 PH	Project Hope		Nazmi Hikmeti Str.# 81, Dragodani II	Francisco Torres
36 PHR	Physicians for Human Rights		Dragodan 2 # 93	Mary Ellen Keough
37 PWJ	Peace Winds Japan		Mira Markovic 68, Dragodan II	Ishii Hiroaki
38 SC/KAP	Save The Children		Nazmi Hikmeti 4	Michele Lipner
39 SIDA	Cooperation Agency		Mirojub Markovic 42, Dragodan	Britta Olofsson
40 SJRC	Saudi Joint Relief Committee		Nazmi Hikmeti 89	Wael Jelaidan
41 SRSA	Swedish Rescue Services Agency		Abdullah Shabani Str.#8, Dragodan	Bjorn Bertilsson
42 UMCOR/ACT	United Methodist Committee on Relief		Dragodan	Angela Oliveri
43 UNDG	UN Development Group		UNMIK Annex Building Room 104/105	Michael Heyn
44 USAID	US Agency for International Development		Podgorica 1 , Dragodan	Craig Buck
45 USOP	United States Office in Prishtina		Nazmi Hikmeti # 30, Dragodan	Larry Rossin
46 WCDO	World Concern International		Nazmi Hikmeti # 118, Dragodan 2	Peter Drejer Sundt

	humanitarian /reconstruction
	diplomatic mission
	children/youth
	civil society
	development /funding/ coordination
	health
	peacekeeping

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